JANUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3311.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the well known FARM, at New-London Crofs Roads, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Efq; deceafed, will be fold to the higheft bidder, at public fale, by the fubfcribers, Executors to the laft will of the abovenamed deceafed.

This Farm is fo well known, that it is unneceffary to defcribe it very particularly. It is diftant from Chriftiana Bridge 15 miles, from Newport 16, from Lancafter about 30, from the Sufquehannah 17, and from Kennet Square 10 miles, and is fituated at the interfection of the roads leading from Lancafter to Newport, and from Philadelphia to the Sufquehannah. There are on the faid Farm, a large quantity of meadow, a confiderable proportion whereof is watered, a large quantity of woodland, a good brick dwelling-houfe and kitchen, barn, ftables, and other out houfes, all of which are in tolerable repair, and under good cedar roof. It contains upwards of 400 acres, and may be readily divided into two convenient Farms. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of fale.

JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

Crofs Roads, December 20, 1793.

ALL Perfons having any demands againft the eftate and effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, Widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townfhip, in the ftate of Pennfylvania, deceafed, are defired to produce their accounts to Jacob Lefher and William Creed, in Frankford, aforefaid, Executors and Adminiftrators of the above, in order for fettlement; and thofe indebted to faid eftate, &c. are requefted to make payment to the aforefaid Adminiftrators, on, or before the 16th day of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, December 16, 1793.

TO BE LET,

THE Noted TAVERN at Appoquinimink Landing, New-Caftle county, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Dover. The Stand is both neceffary and convenient, as well for travellers, as for the neighbourhood. The Houfe is large and commodious, and the ftables in good order. Sixty acres of good Land will be Let with the Tavern.

Poffeffion will be given on the 25th day of March next. Applications to be made at the above Landing, to JAMES MOORE.

December 21, 1793. ‡ t. f.

I THE Subfcriber, bought a PLANTATION of ADAM HARTZELL, in Forks townfhip, Northampton county, at a time when the ground was covered with fnow, fo that I could not fee every thing on that Plantation, as I had wifhed, and by that opportunity he, the faid Adam Hartzell, when he faw that I truſted and believed him as a couſin of mine, took the advantage of me, in telling and inſuring me many a thing of his Plantation, which I afterwards found not to be ſo, and found that I would be at a great loſs if I ſhould take his Plantation, as we had agreed. I do therefore forbid every perſon not to buy any of the Bonds, which I gave him the ſaid Adam Hartzell, for I will not pay any of the ſaid Bonds, without he forces me to it. ¶

Dec. 18, 1793. PHILIP GROSS.

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, living in Allentown, Northampton county, upon opening a Hogſhead of COFFEE, which I lately purchaſed in the city of Philadelphia, found a Trunk full of ſundry Goods, in ſaid Hogſhead. The proper owner thereof, is reſpectfully required to prove his property, and take it away, by paying the charges and damages thereof. †

Dec. 16, 1793. ADAM DESHLER.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 28th of September laſt, a brindle COW, with ſome white hairs in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

December 21, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from his bail, on the 22d day of Auguſt laſt, a certain George Gallagher, an inhabitant of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, uſed to go about as a pedlar to Maryland; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, long viſage, light brown hair tied behind, between 30 and 40 years of age, and is a ſly artful fellow; had on, when he made his eſcape, a large cocked hat, a drab coloured ſurtout, lined with red, an under coat of a mixed colour; he frequently wore a red coat; his other cloaths are unknown. The above reward will be paid to any perſon apprehending the ſaid George Gallagher, ſo that he can be delivered to the cuſtody of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, or ſecured in any gaol in this ſtate, or in the United States.

¶ PETER M'GURK,
HUGH MAGUIRE.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 20, 1793.

NEW-JERSEY.

Houſe of Aſſembly, October 24th, 1793.

ON motion, and agreeably to leave given by the late Houſe of Aſſembly:

Ordered, That John Moore White, Eſquire, have leave to preſent a bill, authoriſing him to build a draw, at his own expence, in the bridge over Cohanſey creek, at Bridgeton, the ſecond Wedneſday in the next ſitting, on adverti ſing the purport of the bill, and a copy of this order, in three public places in the county of Cumberland, and alſo in the Pennſylvania Gazette three weeks previous thereto.

By order of the Houſe,

EBEN. ELMER, Clerk, pro. tem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be preſented, agreeably to the above order, on Wedneſday, the fifteenth day of January next, authoriſing the ſubſcriber to erect a draw of 25 feet, in ſaid bridge, at his own expence, to be ſupported as the law ſhall direct.

JOHN MOORE WHITE.

Bridgeton, December 3d, 1793. † 5w

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM NASH, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

SARAH NASH, Executrix.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LEECH, of Blockley townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, Shoe-maker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to render their accounts properly atteſted for payment, to

MAXAMILIAN LEECH, Aminiſtrat.

December 13, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Hay, late of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, before the firſt day of April next---and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

JACOB KNORR, or } Ex'ors.
SAMUEL MECHLIN, jun. }

The ſaid Executors have for ſale, a large ENGINE for the ſnuff-making buſineſs. Enquire at the Widow Hay's, near the lower end of Germantown. Dec. 28. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY HOGELAND, late of Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

REBECCA HOGELAND, Adminiſtratrix.
CORNELIUS WYNKOOP, jun. Admin.

December 12. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DAVID FENTON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to THOMAS FENTON,

Dec. 9, 1793. † Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Anderſon, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately; and all creditors are requeſted to bring their accounts, for ſettlement, to

MARY ANDERSON, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH KEYSER, of the city of Philadelphia, Grocer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, unto BENJAMIN KEYSER,

December 9, 1793. † Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Evan James, late of the townſhip of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 1ſt day of February next, to

NATHANIEL JONES, or } Admini-
HUGH DE HAVEN, } ſtrators.

December 10, 1793.

WHereas *Sarah Brown*, of the city of Philadelphia, widow, hath, in a fraudulent and unjuſt manner, obtained from me, the ſubſcriber, a certain bond and warrant of attorney, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, on the day of in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three or four. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond and obligation, as I never have had any conſideration for it, and am determined not to pay any part thereof unleſs compelled by law.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, November 23, 1793. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of FRANCIS LESHER, late of the Northern Liberties, Inn-keeper, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; And all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

BARBARA LESHER, Adminiſtratrix.

November 19, 1793. *

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caliminco do. two pair of trowſers, one of top-ſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negro's houſe, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 23.

Sundry petitions were preſented, read and referred to the ſecretary at war.

A communication was received from the ſecretary of the Treaſury; an eſtimate of appropriations for the ſupport of government and current expences for 1794.

On motion the reading of the communications from the Secretary at War, on the ſubject of Indian affairs in the ſouth weſtern territority, was reſumed and continued 'till adjournment.

Tueſday, Dec. 24.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The Speaker then read the ſeveral orders of the day. On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the caſe of John E. Van Allen, one of the ſitting members from the ſtate of New-York. The motion before the houſe was, that the report be recommitted;—this motion being put, was negatived. It was then moved, that the report be accepted. The report was again read by the ſpeaker.

After conſiderable debate, an amendment was propoſed by Mr. Lee---the ſubſtance of which is, that the allegations of the petitioner do not ſtate any corruption or irregularity in the election, on the part of John E. Van Allen, according to the law of the ſtate of New-York---and therefore that he is duly elected---this amendment was agreed to, and then the queſtion on the report, as amended, being put, it was adopted by the houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating ſundry papers relating to Algerine and Spaniſh affairs. Theſe being confidential, when the reading was called for, the galleries were cleared.

Thurſday, December 26.

Sundry petitions were read and referred, others were laid on the table.

Mr. Van Allen after obſerving, that tho' the Houſe had decided on the legality of his election, yet as the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Van Ranſſelaer conveyed ſome reflections on his (Mr. Van Allen's) character, and being now in poſſeſſion of ſeveral affidavits, which would, he ſuppoſed, remove every injurious impreſſion, if any exiſted, from the minds of the members reſpecting his conduct; he wiſhed they might be read for their information.

The clerk then read one of the affidavits, and was proceeding, when Mr. Fitzſimons ſtated ſome objections to the reading, as he did not ſee that the houſe could take any order on them. The reading of the affidavits was waved.

A memorial from the inſpectors of the election for the town of Stephentown was then read, complaining of a miſrepreſentation of their conduct, by the petition of Mr. Van Ranſſelaer—this being read, on motion of Mr. Lee, it was voted, that leave be given to withdraw the petition and the affidavit.—It having been obſerved by Mr. Lee, that the object of Mr. Van Allen was fully anſwered by the communications which had been read.

A petition was read from Abraham Trigg, complaining of illegal and unwarrantable proceedings in the election of Francis Preſton, one of the ſitting members of the ſtate of Virginia—This petition was referred to the committee of elections.

On a motion that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the confidential communications from the Preſident of the United States, Mr. Boudinot moved that the galleries ſhould be ſhut during the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs—this motion being put was agreed to—and the houſe reſolving itſelf into a committee of the whole—the galleries were cloſed.

Friday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Sherbourne preſented the petition of Eliphalet Ladd, of New-Hampſhire; praying that bonds given for the duties on ſundry goods, taken from a ſhip which was wrecked ſome time ago at Plymouth, Maſſachuſetts, may be cancelled or given up—read and referred to a ſelect committee, with inſtructions to prepare and bring in a bill.

Mr. Hancock preſented the petition of ſundry inhabitants reſiding on the ſouth ſide of James-river, Virginia; praying for the eſtabliſhment of a Poſt to facilitate the communication of intelligence through that quarter of the State--read and referred to the committee on the Poſt-Office bill.

Mr. Sherbourne preſented the petition of Thomas Manning, ſtating that a brig, of which he was the owner, was chartered in the Weſt-Indies to carry ſoldiers to France; when the veſſel had delivered her freight, he applied for payment of his contract—but after repeated applications, he could obtain nothing but aſſignats, which were at 50 per cent. diſcount, and which he refuſed to receive; he therefore prays for redreſs in the premiſes from Congreſs—laid on the table.

A motion being made for going into a committee of the whole, on the ſubject which was under conſideration yeſterday—Mr. Nicholas obſerved, that he hoped the buſineſs would be taken up without ſhutting the galleries; from the turn which the diſcuſſion took yeſterday, he ſaid, it muſt appear to every member, that excluding the citizens from the gallery was unneceſſary.---Mr. Boudinot was of opinion, that the public buſineſs on the preſent occaſion might be eſſentially injured by a public diſcuſſion.

The rule of the houſe relative to the diſcuſſion of confidential communications was called for, and read---this rule provides that the houſe ſhould be cleared of all perſons but the members and clerk, on ſuch occaſions.

Several members ſpoke in terms of great diſapprobation of this rule---Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that the rule had been adopted after mature conſideration, and he did not doubt, that when the reaſons on which it was founded were fully known, it would appear to be a wiſe regulation.--The queſtion recurring for going into a committee,

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, if the houſe voted to go into a committee of the whole---he ſuppoſed it would be moved in the firſt place, to reſcind the above rule---He then ſtated ſundry objections to it---he differed from Mr. Boudinot, as to its origin---he ſaid it was paſſed on a particular occaſion, and ſtated ſundry circumſtances of that occaſion---he concluded by moving for a reconſideration of the rule---the debate was continued on the ſubject of the rule, in the courſe of which it was ſaid, that ſecrecy in a republican government wounds the majeſty of the ſovereign people---that this government is in the hands of the people---and that they have a right to know all the tranſactions relative to their own affairs---this right ought not to be infringed incautiouſly, for ſuch ſecrecy tends to injure the confidence of the people in their own government.

In reply to theſe remarks, it was ſaid, that becauſe this government is Republican, it will not be pretended that it can have no ſecrets. The Preſident of the United States is the depoſitary of ſecret tranſactions---his duty may lead him to delegate thoſe ſecrets to the members of the houſe, and the ſucceſs, ſafety and energy of the government may depend on keeping thoſe ſecrets inviolably. The people have a right to be well governed---they have intereſts as well rights, and it is the duty of the legiſlature to take every poſſible meaſure to promote thoſe intereſts---To diſcuſs the ſecret tranſactions of the government publicly, was the ready way to ſacrifice the public intereſt, and to de-

prive the government of all foreign information, &c.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the Algerine buſineſs being put, was carried---and the galleries were thereupon cleared.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

TO THE AMERICANS.

MONDAY the 23d of December, Gen. Galbaud preſented himſelf to Hauterieve, unhappily yet Conſul of the Republic, (although now ſufficiently well known) accompanied with his wife, citizen Courru and his wife, Conſcience his aid-de-camp, and with citizens Tarin, Breton, Villandry and Duny. At the ſight of the general Hauterive bluſhed, which is always the effect of virtue upon vice.

The General expreſſed his ſentiments to him as follows:

"*You* now ſee in your preſence, he whom your calumnies have painted as a traitor to his country; you ſee before you that man, whom Polverel and Santhonax have charged with having accepted Spaniſh gold; and whom Genet has charged with having received that of the Engliſh; in ſhort, you now behold Gen. Galbaud, who requires of you to furniſh him wherewith to ſubſiſt, during his reſidence in this city, who requires of you to give him a paſſage in the St. Honore, a paſſport ſhip, wich is ſoon to ſail to France, with his family, his aid-de-camp Conſcience, and the different perſons who are ſtill attached to him; and who finally requires of you to place him before the tribunal of the nation, there to lay down his own life, or cauſe the traitors who proſecute him to *be beheaded.*"

Hauterieve aſked why he did not come alone? Becauſe, replied he, I have every thing to fear, from men who betray their duty with impunity. Hauterieve propoſed to him to go immediately on board the Patridge. The General refuſed it, beeauſe the ſloop of war the Patridge according to the confeſſion of the marines, is not in a condition to go to France at preſent, ſetting aſide the danger of being taken by the enemy; but perſiſted in his demand, *for a paſſage* in the St. Honore.

Citizen Breton reproached him for having cauſed his effects to be forcibly taken away from him, and for not having done him juſtiee; and as for me, I told the conſul that I was no way ſurpriſed to ſee him trample upon all virtue, when he made an attempt upon property and violated every ſacred and unalienable right, guaranted by the conſtitution, to every French citizen.

Theſe monſters trembled, to ſee before them men who would unmaſk them and make them expiate their offences at the Bar of the National Aſſembly.—Good heaven! Americans, would you believe it? Hauterive demands the arreſtation of the citizens who accompanied General Galbaud, and you may eaſily ſuppoſe what wonld be their treatment when fully in his power.

We declare ſolemnly, that we demanded of the conſul of the Republic of N. York a paſſage to go and deliver up our heads to that tribunal which ought to judge us, or cauſe our calumniators to be recalled.

Always the friend of truth I declare that the Frenchmen which were at the conſuls at the time of our going there, behaved themſelves in the moſt decent and becoming manner. DUNY.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1793.

From Galbaud, Governor-General of the French Weſt India Iſlands, to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republic.

I Require of you, Citizen, to furniſh me with means to repaſs into France, to give an account of my conduct; the nation alone has a right to examine its motives, your duty is to accelerate the proceſs of this affair, which intereſts the moſt valuable and the moſt unfortunate of the French Colonies.

The executive power having granted a paſſage to my family and houſhold to St. Domingo, you cannot oppoſe a return to every thing belonging to me; reduced to miſery; ſtripped of a part of my effects by the wickedneſs of people, who I am aſſured have been protected by Genet. I addreſs myſelf to the Miniſter of the Republic to procure me a paſſage conformable to the rank I hold in the army, and as I am informed that the St. Honore is going to France, as a paſſport veſſel, and as it is extremely important to national juſtice, that I ſhould not fall into the power of the enemies of the country. I require you to grant me a paſſage in this veſſel. The neceſſity of undeceiving the public reſpecting the injurious prejudices which Genet and his agents have ſpread againſt me, obliges me to inſert this letter in the public papers. (Signed) GALBAUD.

From Citizen Galbaud, to Genet.

During theſe three months you have with impunity, exhauſted every thing tyranny and calumny could ſuggeſt, to ſtifle the voice of oppreſſed patriotiſm; but the time is at length arrived to unmaſk your perfidies. I declare to you "that, Galbaud, whom you have the meanneſs to declare a traitor to his country, and whom you have accuſed of having concealed his crimes in an enemy's land, is at New-York; that he has not fled from the United States, but to eſcape from the ſword of your ſatellites; that, during his ſhort ſtay in Canada, through vexation on account of the diſtreſs, that you alone had reduced him to; that he awaits with impatience for the moment of returning to France, to denounce your crimes as well as thoſe of Polverel and Santhonax; that he will depart with joy to preſent his head, well perſuaded that the true factious traitors covered with the philanthropic veil will be unmaſked by a multiplicity of proofs which he has collected againſt them, and that in ſpite of your reſcearches, will take him to France. This is my only anſwer, which will be as public as your calumnies.

(Signed) GALBAUD.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

From the proceedings of the people throughout the union, in all their meetings to deliberate on the proclamation of neutrality, but one ſentiment appears on the merits of the ſubject, and that, a full approbation of the meaſures of the executive, to preſerve to the United States the invaluable bleſſings of peace.

This declaration of the people (ſays a correſpondent) is firm ground; the legiſlators of a free Republic cannot poſſibly err in the line of their duty, when thus poſſeſſed of the genuine opinion of their conſtituents.

Peace is a moſt precious jewel that cannot be too highly eſtimated; but, alas, peace is too tranquil a ſcene for ſome people. Theſe ſublime geniuſes feel themſelves unduly reſtrained in the calm ſunſhine of tranquility: the wings of their imaginations are clipt; they flag, faulter, flutter, and fall: ſtorms, tempeſts, tumults and convulſions furniſh their element, and like the politician, in Alexander's Lecture on Heads, they delight in wars, blood, and carnage, and fatten on blockades, ſieges, battles, victories, and defeats.

A gentleman in Boſton has received a letter from Algiers, which mentions, that the cruizers, fitted and fitting out there, are thirty-five in number; in general large ſhips, purchaſed at Marſeilles, from the French Levant merchants---they mount from 25 to 40 guns.

The following Petition was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, on the 20th ultimo.

THE Clergy of various denominations in the city of Philadelphia, whoſe names are under written, obſerving with much pleaſure, that an exiſting law of this ſtate, for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, is by recommendation of the executive to become the ſubject of legiſlative reviſion, and impreſſed with a ſenſe of the duty, which we conceive is incumbent on us, both as Miniſters of the Goſpel, and as members of civil ſociety, reſpectfully to requeſt the attention of the legiſlature to the following repreſentaion and petition.

We repreſent, that the legiſlative interpoſition is, in our apprehenſion, peculiarly neceſſary to make ſome effectual proviſion for the orderly and religious obſervance of the Lord's day: For the prevention and puniſhment of the profanation of the name of God, and every ſpecies of impious imprecation: For regulating and leſſening the number of houſes where intoxicating liquors are ſold and uſed; for the ſuppreſſion of all places of gaming and lewd reſort; and for the enacting a law to prevent theatrical exhibitions of every ſort: We do accordingly moſt earneſtly petition and requeſt that, in framing an act againſt vice and immorallity, you would regard with peculiar attention theſe important objects, ſo as to prevent the numerous injuries to which our citizens are thereby expoſed in their morals, their health, their general happineſs.

We conceive that the ſolemn intimations of divine providence in the late diſtreſſing calamity which has been experienced in this city, urge upon us in the moſt forcible manner the duty of reforming every thing which may be offenſive to the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, and of doing every thing which may impreſs on the public mind a regard to his government, his providence, his laws, and his ordinances.

The ſubjects to which we have requeſted the attention of the legiſlature are of confeſſed importance; they are moreover ſubjects, which are not ſo liable to controverſy or a colliſion of opinion, as to render us deſirous of entering into any detail of argument in ſupport of our petition: Excepting only the part which relates to theatrical exhibitions; on this we are aware, that a difference of ſentiment exiſts.

Some conſiderations are ſubjoined relative to this ſubject, to which the candid attention of the legiſlature is reſpectfully ſolicited.

In reliance on this, we chearfully ſubmit our petition to your wiſdom, which we doubt not will better direct you to the methods, in which its deſigns may be anſwered, than any which we are able to delineate.

Subſcribed by
ROBERT ANNAN,
ROBERT DICKENS,
THOMAS FLEESON,
ASHBEL GREEN,
FREEBORN GARRETSON,
HENRY HELMUTH,
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
JOHN MEDER,
JOSEPH PILMORE,
WILLIAM ROGERS,
WILLIAM SMITH,
FREDERICK SCHMIDT,
JOHN B. SMITH,
JOSEPH TURNER,
THOMAS USTICK,
WILLIAM WHITE.

December 20.

The following petition was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate on the 26th ult.

To the Hon. the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania.

The petition and remonſtrance of a conſiderable number of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood ſubſcribers to the New Theatre, by their committee appointed for this purpoſe.

Reſpectfully Shew,

THAT your petitioners hearing with regret, it has been propoſed to the Legiſlature to enact a law prohibiting Theatrical entertainments, are nevertheleſs ſatisfied that the reſult of your deliberations on this attempt will be found conſonant to the ſpirit of freemen.

Reſpecting the favourable tendency of a well directed theatre, your petitioners are unprepared with juſter ſentiments than thoſe contained in an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the ſecond day of March, 1789, and now faithfully ſubmitted to your obſervation, viz.---"This Aſſembly being deſirous to promote the intereſt of genius and literature, by permitting ſuch Theatrical Exhibitions as are capable of advancing morality and virtue, and poliſhing the manners and habits of ſociety; and it being contrary to the principles of a free government to deprive any of its citizens of a rational and innocent entertainment, which, at the ſame time that it affords a neceſſary relaxation from the fatigues of buſineſs, is calculated to inform the mind and improve the heart."

Your petitioners are anxious to diſcloſe to the political guardians of their happineſs other matters, which they will undoubtedly judge of ſome conſequence. The Proprietors of the Theatre lately erected in this city, confiding in the exiſting laws of the commonwealth, which promiſe them equal protection in the exerciſe of their profeſſional talents with that afforded to others; and encouraged to the undertaking by the patronage of a reſpectable part of the citizens of Philadelphia and its neighbourhood, have erected a building, which is at once an ornament to the city, and a convenience to its numerous friends and patrons, without offering an injury or impediment to the lawful purſuits of others.

This building has been erected at a great expence, and has involved its proprietors in heavy debts, contracted on the faith of their profeſſional ſkill and induſtry, as the only reſource by which they can acquire the means of repayment. The Houſe, from the peculiarity of its ſtructure, cannot be turned to any other uſe without ſinking the greater part of its value. If, therefore, the proprietors ſhould be prevented from uſing it for the purpoſes for which alone it is calculated, it cannot fail to ſubject them to abſolute and unmerited ruin, and their creditors probably to the loſs of a large ſum.

Your petitioners moreover, as freemen poſſeſſing the common rights of citizens, deem it no leſs their right, than their duty, to remonſtrate againſt the abolition of Theatrical entertainments, now warranted by law, as unjuſt, impolitic and fruitleſs.

Unjuſt, becauſe the act would be partial, retroſpective and oppreſſive, and therefore unconſtitutional.

Impolitic, becauſe it would have a tendency to deſtroy the confidence of the citizens in the ſanction and inviolability of the laws of the land and the conſtitution under which they are framed, and thereby ſlacken the efforts of genius, and the ſpirit of improvement.——And

Fruitleſs, becauſe ſuch laws are held leaſt obligatory by all claſſes of men.

Your petitioners forbear to treſpaſs on your time by a farther dilation of the ideas they have reſpectfully ſuggeſted: truſting that the wiſdom of an enlightened legiſlature will perceive the inexpediency of the meaſure deprecated in this addreſs.

By Order of the Committee,
HENRY HILL, Chairman.

Friday laſt being St. John's day, the ſame was obſerved by the ancient and honourable Society of Free-Maſons of this city. A grand proceſſion was formed at their Hall in Fifth-ſtreet, which proceeded from thence to St. Paul's Church, where the Rev. Dr. Magaw delivered a diſcourſe adapted to the occaſion: After which the principles of this reſpectable Fraternity were exemplified in a liberal contribution for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Peale deems it a duty to inform the kind promoters of his Muſeum, that he has received from foreign countries, very flattering encouragement for the propoſals he had made of reciprocal exchange of Natural Subjects. And that his Muſeum will be gradually ſtored with precious Exotics, while it retains a ſufficient number of native ſpecimens. With this view he intends, from time to time, to publiſh extracts of his foreign correſpondence, of which the following is a part:

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1793.

SIR,

The Swediſh Academy of Sciences at Stockholm has deſired me to preſent grateful acknowledgments for the birds you ſent, and to declare a ready acceptance of your propoſal for reciprocal exchange of theſe, and other ſubjects of natural hiſtory. Mr. Guſtavus Von Carlſon (Preſident of one of the ſupreme courts of juſtice) has charged himſelf with the exchange of Birds. This eminent orinthologiſt owns a precious Cabinet of birds, containing more than 800 ſpecies, and has by teſtamentary diſpoſition generouſly bequeathed the whole to the ſaid Academy of Sciences. You will therefore be pleaſed to ſend in future the birds directly to him. He has already, in return, forwarded ſeveral of the moſt valuable Swediſh Birds, ſuch as the *Urogallus major* and *Urogallus minor*, *the Lagopus*, &c. The firſt is in ſize equal to a turkey, and in flavour, though different, not inferior. With the beſt wiſhes for your perſonal proſperity, the Academy takes a lively intereſt in the ſucceſs of your Muſeum, perſuaded that Natural Hiſtory will derive great improvement from your zeal and ingenuity.

I continue with reſpect,
Sir, your Friend and humble ſervant,
NICHOLAS COLLIN.

Mr. Charles W. Peale.

At an Election, held on Monday, the 23d ult. by the German Reformed Congregation of this City, the Rev. Doctor HENDEL, of Lancaſter, was *unanimouſly* elected Paſtor of the ſaid Congregation, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Winkhouſe, lately deceaſed.

The Convention of Delegates, appointed by the Abolition Societies eſtabliſhed in the different States, are to meet at the City-Hall this Evening, at 6 o'Clock.

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a General Meeting on Monday, January 6, 1794, at the Carpenters Hall, in the Court going up to the United States Bank, at 5 o'clock in the Evening.

The following veſſels lay at Marcus-Hook on Sunday laſt, viz.

Ships. Four Friends, Glen; Mohawk, Allen; Mancheſter, Cox; Roebuck, Bhis; and Alexander, Woodward.

Brigs. Flora, Caſſin; Suſannah, Baird; Chance, Beeks; Boſton, Stiles; Mary Ann, Ramage; John, Duer; Mary and Elizabeth, Larimer; Polly, Lillibridge; Betſey, Gordon; and Induſtry, Gent.

Sloops. ------, Wharton; Eliza, Tatem; ------, Dunn; Harmony, Ellwood; William, Canby; and the ſchooner Maria.

Ship Birmingham Packet off the Hook, in the ice.

Ship Liberty, Miller, aſhore near Deep Water-Point.

General Waſhington, Geddes, and Brothers, Earl, in the ice, between Marcus-Hook and New-Caſtle; and a Spaniſh or Portugueſe Snow aſhore near Grub's landing.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, the night of the 22d inſtant, out of the ſtable of Thomas Hope, in Sadſbury townſhip, and county of Weſt-Cheſter, a bay Stallion COLT, 15 hands high, riſing 3 years old next ſpring, of a lofty carriage, natural trotter, ſhod before, neither brand nor ear mark, three white feet, a ſtar and ſnip leading down to his noſtril and upper lip, on the right ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, and Three Pounds for the thief, if brought to conviction.

December 24, 1793. †
WILLIAM HOPE.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by William Coxe, Esquire, of the City of Burlington, and Rachel his Wife, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the tracts and parcels of land herein after-mentioned, lately belonging unto William Smith, Esquire, late of the City of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate as is said; that is to say,

Of and in one house and the lot of land thereto belonging, on the East side of the street called High-Street, in the City of Burlington, at present in the tenure of Samuel Stiles, bounded on the North by a house and lot formerly belonging to Ann Hume, deceased, and now in the occupation of Micajah Ellis, on the West by the said High-Street, on the South by a house and lot lately belonging to James Smith, deceased, which same house and lot of land, whereof a division is now requested, was devised to the same William Smith, deceased, by the last will and testament of his father Richard Smith, deceased. Of and in a certain Plantation, composed of several Tracts, Lots and parcels of Land, lying and being or supposed to lie and be in the City of Burlington, and partly situated on Tanner's Run or Tan-House Run, which consists or is supposed to consist of the following parcels, or some of them: A tract or parcel of land, containing or supposed to contain sixty-three acres, purchased by Richard, father of the said intestate William Smith, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and devised by the said Richard Smith, by his last will, unto the same William Smith in fee, by the name of all that tract of land over Tan-House Run, be the same more or less, which I purchased from Cousin Joseph Smith, deceased, with the appurtenances, or by some other description in the will of the same Richard Smith, deceased, contained. Of three lots of meadow-ground, distinguished by surveys, No. 5, containing three roods; No. 6, containing half an acre and twelve perches; No. 7, containing two acres three roods and seventeen perches; together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, also devised by his said Father to the same William Smith, deceased, in fee-simple. Of two other lots of land, purchased by the same William Smith from Dinah Bard, deceased, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, on or near Tanner's Run aforesaid, which lots contain or are supposed to contain fourteen acres and a half of an acre, or thereabouts. Of two pieces of land, purchased by the same William Smith from John Imlay and Wife, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven; the one lying on Salem road, and in or near the City of Burlington, and containing or supposed to contain twenty-four acres and a half an acre of land, besides the usual allowance for highways; the other piece lying on the Island Creek, in the City of Burlington, containing or supposed to contain sixteen acres, or thereabouts. Of four small pieces of meadow, purchased by the same William Smith of and from John Lawrence and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, supposed to contain two roods and two perches; from Catharine Pearce and Ann Pidgeon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, containing or supposed to contain three roods and three perches; from Daniel Smith, deceased, by deed, dated on or about the twenty first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, supposed to contain one rood and fourteen perches and a half perch of land; and also five perches and four tenths of a perch bought of Benjamin Swett, the younger, and wife, as will appear by their deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight; all which pieces of land lie on or near the same Island Creek, in the City of Burlington aforesaid. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow or land on Tanner's Run or Tan-House Run aforesaid, in the City of Burlington, formerly purchased by the same William Smith of Joseph Hollinshead, deceased, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.—Of eleven acres of land, or thereabouts, on or near Salem road, in the former town-bounds of the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Levi Murrell, and Wives, to the said William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six. Of fifty acres, or thereabouts, conveyed, amongst other lands, by Richard Wells and Hannah Hartshorne, the younger, unto the same William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, joining or supposed to join on the last-mentioned piece of eleven acres. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow-ground, ont he road leading south-westwardly out of the City of Burlington, bounded on the North by Meadow now belonging to Joseph Smith, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by John Hollinshead, of the City of Burlington, by deed, bearing date on or about the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five. Of two roods and twenty-six perches of Meadow on or near the Canal, in the same City of Burlington, conveyed by Joseph Smith and Wife to the same William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. Of twelve acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, lying between the new road to Philadelphia and Dunks's ferry-road, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee, by John Hoskins and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in or near the City of Burlington. Of fourteen acres, or thereabouts, of Upland or Meadow adjoining on the sluice bank, in the City of Burlington, conveyed unto the said William Smith in fee, by Joseph Bloomfield and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. Of a piece of ground on the west side of Salem road, on Tanner's or Tan-House Run, containing or supposed to contain thirteen acres two roods and sixteen perches, conveyed by Mary Crispin and Samuel Crispin unto the said William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land, and buildings thereon erected, in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, conveyed unto the said William Smith in fee, by John Crosby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, now in the occupation of John Marlin. Of a piece of land, containing or supposed to contain fourteen acres one rood and fourteen perches of land, lying in the townships of Willingborough and Burlington, or one of them, and now in the tenure of John Kelly, purchased by the said William Smith of Henry Reeves and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. Of thirteen acres and one third of an acre of land, on the West side of Salem road, and within the supposed bounds of the City of Burlington, as it formerly extended, conveyed to the said William Smith in fee, by John Crosby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two. Of ten acres and twenty-six perches of land, or thereabouts, on the road to Rancocus bridge, in the township of Willingborough, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Edward Cathrell, by deed, dated on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. Of a piece of ground in Willingborough aforesaid, containing or supposed to contain eight acres one rood and seven perches, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Joseph Costil and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of one acre and thirty-seven perches, or thereabouts, surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in Book L. folio 15, in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, and adjoining to lands formerly of John Crosby, William Hewlings, and Isaac Hewlings. Of fifty acres of woodland, or thereabouts, at Lion Swamp, in the township of Willingborough, purchased by the same William Smith of Thomas Rodman, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. Of one hundred and sixteen acres, or thereabouts, of woodland, in the township of Willingborough aforesaid, and conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Abel Pearson, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one. Of twenty-one acres of land, or thereabouts, adjoining to the last mentioned tract, purchased by the same William Smith of and from Richard Wells and Hannah Hartshorne, junior, by deed, bearing date on or about the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, fronting on the river Delaware, and the buildings thereon erected, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-five acres and twenty-four perches, or thereabouts. And also twelve acres of Meadow-ground in the township of Burlington, conveyed to the said William Smith in fee by William Hewlings, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of another Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, adjoining to the last mentioned Plantation, in Willingborough and Burlington townships, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-four acres and a half acre of land, or thereabouts, fronting on Delaware river; and twenty-one acres two roods and eighteen perches of land in the limits of the town of Burlington, on the new road to Philadelphia, conveyed by Abner Rogers and wife to the said William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. A Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, in the same town or township of Burlington, called or known by the name of Windet's ferry, and opposite Minnicks's ferry on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and fifteen acres and seventy-seven perches of land, conveyed to said William Smith in fee, by Abraham Winner and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of two lots of ground on Wood or Church-street, in the City of Burlington, containing or supposed to contain two acres and one fourth of an acre, devised unto the same William Smith in fee by his father Richard Smith, who purchased the same lots from Abraham Brown, junior, and Benjamin Furnis. Of one acre and seven perches of land, or thereabouts, being a lot of land lying at the corner of High-street and York Bridge-street, in the City of Burlington, purchased by the said William Smith of Edmund Fagan and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, on which same lot a survey was made to the said William Smith, which is recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office in Burlington, in book K. folio 174. Of a lot containing or supposed to contain five eighths of an acre, or thereabouts, near the Point in the City of Burlington, between Pearl-street and Delaware river; surveyed to the said William Smith on or about the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, and recorded in the same Surveyor's Office at Burlington, in Book H. folio 372. And of a lot of two acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Upland, on Broad-street, in the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Wife to the same William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one. I have nominated and appointed MOSES KEMPTON, of Mount-Holly, in the township of Northampton, AARON WELLS, of Willingborough, and both in the county of Burlington, and DANIEL SMITH of the city of Burlington, Commissioners, to divide the said Tracts of Land into equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are made to me, at my house in the City of Burlington, on the first day of March next, the said *Moses Kempton, Aaron Wells* and *Daniel Smith* will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an Act, entituled, "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Coparceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES KINSEY, Chief Justice.

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, May 29, 1793.

A Petition from the Heirs and Administrators of William Burnet, Esq; deceased, praying that a law may be passed to manumit and set free the Negroes, late the property of the said deceased, was read, with several affidavits.

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill, on the 3d Tuesday of next sitting, previously advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, with a copy of this order, in one of the news-papers of the city of New-York, in the New-Jersey State Gazette, and the Pennsylvania Gazette, for at least three, weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the above *and a subsequent* order, a bill will be presented on the third Tuesday of the next sitting of the Legislature of New-Jewsey, to manumit and set free negroes, Adam, Cloe (the elder) Cuffe, Jenny, Glasgow, Ambo, James, Charles, Cloe (the younger) and William, late the propeaty of the said William Burnet, Esq; deceased.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
ALEX. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
BURNET MONTGOMERY,
JANE JACKSON,
} Heirs, and Adminis.

December 17th, 1793.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, at No, 27, South Third-street.

Philadelphia, December 30. 1793. t. f.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE REINHOLDT, late of this city, Bookseller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to

CHARLES CIST, or
ANDREW GEYER,
} Executors.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1793. 4 t.

MILLS for Sale.

THE beautifully situated Mills in the borough of Bristol, Bucks county; has two water wheels, four pairs of stones, two whereof are burrrs; a machine for cleaning wheat; bolting works compleat, for merchant and country business---with Evans's hopper boy, and elevators that will deliver wheat or corn into any part of the mill without labour of the miller; a packing machine, worked by water; a corn kiln, upon the best construction, for drying corn properly, with little fewel, and safe from fire, with a granery over it. The situation, (perhaps) superior to any in the state, as the Durham boats pass within call of the mills, and wheat can be procured from any part of the continent on the best terms, as there is a very good navigation to them. There is a very extensive retail, and from 8 to 10,000 bushels of grist per annum. Possession may be had on the 25th of March next. Further particulars, and terms of sale, may be known, by applying to the subscriber, near Darby, Delaware county.

* HUGH LLOYD.

December 30, 1793.

WAS taken up, about six weeks ago, a Man, who called himself WILLIAM M'GUNING, and had in his possession three Horses, two of which he has been convicted of stealing, but for the other no owner has yet appeared: He is a black Horse, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 14 years of age, branded on the off shoulder, with the letters T I. and is hipshot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the expences, in six weeks from this date.

‡ WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Buckingham. Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1793.

Just Published, at No. 118, Market Street, (Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

By MATHEW CAREY.

THIRD EDITION IMPROVED.

TO give a true account of the awful visitation we have so recently experienced, has been the object of the writer. He has used every endeavour to arrive at the truth. Still errors may have occurred in his publication; but he is confident there are but few. He, therefore, thus publicly solicits from his fellow-citizens, a candid correction of any fact wrong stated, which shall be corrected in a postscript.

CONTENTS.

Chap. I. State of Philadelphia previous to the appearance of the Malignant Fever; with a few observations on some of the probable consequences of that calamity.

Chap. II. First appearance of the disorder; enquiry into its origin; opinions extremely contradictory.

Chap. III. Symptoms. A slight sketch of the mode of treatment.

Chap. IV. First alarm in Philadelphia; flight of the citizens; Guardians of the Poor borne down with labour.

Chap. V. General despondency; deplorable scenes; frightful view of human nature; a noble and exhilerating contrast.

Chap. VI. Distress encreases; benevolent citizens invited to assist the guardians of the poor; ten volunteers; appointment of the committee for relief of the poor; state of Philadelphia.

Chap. VII. Magnanimous offer; wretched state of Bush-hill; order introduced there.

Chap. VIII. Proceedings of the Committee; loan from the Bank of North-America; establishment of an orphan house; relief of the poor; appointment of the assistant committee.

Chap. IX. Repeated addresses from the committee on the purification of houses; assistant committee undertake to inspect infected houses personally; extinction of the disorder; Governor's proclamation; address of the clergy; a new and happy state of affairs.

Chap. X. Extravagant letters from Philadelphia; credulity put to the test.

Chap. XI. Proceedings at Chester-town; at New-York; at Trenton; at Lamberton.

Chap. XII. Proceedings at Havre-de Grace; at Hagerstown; at Alexandria; at Winchester; at Boston; at Newbury-port; in Rhode-Island; at Newbern; at Charleston; in Georgia; fasting and prayer.

Chap. XIII. Conflict between the law of self-preservation and the law of charity; the law of charity victorious.

Chap. XIV. Disorder fatal to the Doctors: to the Clergy: to filles de joie: to maid servants: to the poor: and in close streets.---Less distructive to the French, and to the Negroes.

Chap. XV. State of the weather: attempt to refute the opinion that cold and rain extinguished the disorder.

Chap. XVI. Desultory facts and reflections; a collection of scraps.

Chap. XVII. Another collection of scraps.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the Subscriber, living in Ridley township, Delaware county, a silver faced WATCH, with a wrought silk chain. The thief is supposed to be a black Man, named TOM LIVERPOOL, about 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks very broken English, wears a brownish coloured coat, cloth coating trowsers, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up said thief, with the Watch, and brings him to justice, shall have the above reward, or TWO DOLLARS for the thief only. WILLIAM BOON.

December 25. 1793. †

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, in good repair, pleasantly situated in the town and county of Salem, containing about 20 acres; there is on said Lot a good brick House, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, hath been occupied these fifteen years as a store or tavern; a good well of water at the door, a large number of fruit trees of different kinds; about 5 acres of the above is good meadow; the whole in reasonable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next. Any person inclining to view said premises, and know the conditions, may be informed, by applying to BENJAMIN THOMPSON, in Pilesgrove, near Wood's-town, or ABRAHAM RUPMAN.

N. B. Also a LOT of LAND, lying on Oldman's creek, known by the name of the Storehouse Landing, or otherwise known by Vinimore's Landing, containing 1 acre. For terms apply as above. ‡ December 23, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all Persons interested in the Lands formerly belonging to John Hilliard, of the township of Northampton, county of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate, That we the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, Commissioners, to make partition of the Lands to and amongst the children of the same John Hilliard, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Frances Hilliard, widow of the said John Hilliard, deceased, in the township and county aforesaid, on the 27th day of January next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and fix upon the shares and parts of all persons interested therein, pursuant to the Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

Given under our hands, this 24th day of December, Anno Domini 1793.

MOSES WILLS,
* JOSEPH BUDD,
MOSES KEMPTON.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by T. DOBSON, H. & P. RICE, W. WOODHOUSE, and the Printers hereof,

The Firſt Volume of the

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Written in the ſtyle of Antient Hiſtory, neatly bound and lettered, price 3 Quarters of a Dollar. The Second Volume will ſoon be put to the Preſs. Dec. 10, 1793.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be Sold low, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, white and brown Iriſh Dowlaſſes, brown Sileſias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing-ſilks, broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red and green baiſes, ſilk velvets for collars of coats, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair-cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and ribbed calimancoes, wildbores, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and farſenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton ditto, frying-pans, ſadler's webb, women's ſilk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley ſteel, ſtriped Nankeens, ⅞ and yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanders bedticks.

Thirty tons of good Hay, in a barn near the city. 8 w.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore-houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, or in payments,

A VERY valuable and convenient TAN-YARD, with ſeventy acres of Land, ſituated partly in Nockamixon, and partly in Durham townſhip, on a road leading from Samuel Brackenridge's tavern to Durham, about a mile from ſaid tavern. There are about ſeven acres of meadow, and a ſmall orchard on the premiſes; about twenty-three acres of very fine timber land; the reſt is cleared land. The Tan-Yard is well contrived and ſupplied with a never-failing ſtream of water, and buildings convenient and ſuitable to carry on the buſineſs of tanning and currying extenſively. Enquire at Durham, of RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

December 16th, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this inſtant, a bright bay MARE, riſing 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a ſmall ſaddle-mark on the off ſide, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which ſhe carries crooked. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and ſecuring the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Twelve Dollars and reaſonable charges for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGGONER, at the Black Horſe Tavern, North Front-ſtreet.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. † wtf.

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing, and ſigned by the perſon ſo applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th day of September laſt, a Negroe Boy, named BOB, or ROBERT, about 22 years of age, has but one eye, and a ſcar on his breaſt, talks German and Engliſh; took with him a brown cloth coat, one pair of olive velvet breeches, one pair of black ſattinet ditto, and jacket, one pair of boots, and one pair of fine lined ſhoes &c. &c. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN P. SCHOTT, of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania. †

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. Kerkado, late Abel James's, about September laſt, Three COWS, viz. one a large red and white, one ſmaller ſized red and white, branded on the horn, I. D. the other a dark brown, of a middle ſize. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. DAVID DIVER.

Frankford, December 1. 1793. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, 2 miles above Frankford, on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown, about the firſt of this month, a bay MARE, with a ſmall ſtar, and her near hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about ſixteen years old, appears to have been hard rode, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SHALLCROSS.

December 9. 1793. ‡

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Ridge road, eleven miles from the city, on Tueſday, the 26th ult. an Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM HOUSTON, a Weaver by trade, has a down look, about 17 years old, and ſtout for his age, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and has light hair; had on, and took with him, a felt hat, a half worn light coloured linſey coattee, with large metal buttons, croſs ſtriped linſey waiſtcoat, one fuſtian and one linſey pair of trowſers, of the ſame colour as his coat, a tow ſhirt, one pair of coarſe woollen and two pair of broad ribbed-worſted ſtockings, neat's leather ſhoes, and odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Boy, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1793. ‡ JACOB RAPINE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51, High-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794:

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A LARGE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the waters of Brandywine, Honey-brook townſhip, Cheſter county, 1 mile from Peirſol's Furnace; on which there are a good dwelling-houſe and barn, part frame, and part of logs; alſo, on one ſide of ſaid place, a log-houſe and barn, ſuitable for a tenant: There is on ſaid place, a good proportion of both watered and bottom meadow, and a great quantity more may be made, particularly of the watered kind; likewiſe, a good bearing orchard. The ploughland is very good, the uncultivated part exceedingly well timbered, and the whole as well watered perhaps as any in the country: To be Sold altogether or a part, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to Elijah Ayars, or Jeremiah Jarman, on ſaid farm, where terms of ſale will be made known. Terms may alſo be known of Hazael Thomas, of Vincent townſhip, county aforeſaid, or of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown townſhip, Delaware county.

Dec. 10, 1793. ‡ DAVID THOMAS.

One Dollar Reward,

STRAYED away, ſome time ago, from the ſubſcriber, light red COW, about 4 years old, and ſuppoſed to be with Calf when ſhe went away. Branded on both horns with the letter R. Whoever returns ſaid Cow to her owner, or gives information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH RAKESTRAW.

December 9. No. 138, Arch ſtreet.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, about the middle of April, 1793, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be 14 years old, about 12 hands high, the near hind leg has been broke; likewiſe came to the ſame place, about the 5th day of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, with ſome grey hairs, is ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, is branded on the near ſhoulder, with the letter P. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Dec. 13. 1793. JOHN GIBSON.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, South-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A LARGE Aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, juſt come to hand; as alſo a General Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. Ten CITY LOTS to be ſold, on Lombard-ſtreet, beginning at Eleventh-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1793. †

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, containing 115 acres or 145, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There are erected on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars under the whole, a well of good water near the door. A good barn, part ſtone, and other out-houſes, a ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, all in good repair; a never-failing ſpring of good water, with a convenient houſe over it. An orchard of the firſt quality, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred apple-trees, moſtly grafted, with a number of other trees of almoſt all other kinds of fruit, a proportionable quantity of good meadow, and within a mile of a great number of limekilns. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain in the purchaſers hands, with giving ſecurity, an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

N. B. To 115 acres there will be 40 acres of woodland, and to 145 acres will be 48 acres well timbered. ‡ DAVID BROOK

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar, and their Students in this and other ſtates, that his Books are now opened, and for Sale at his uſual moderate prices. The Collection being too general to detail by advertiſement, he can only aſſure his friends, that almoſt every publication of merit, printed in Ireland, he can ſupply them with.

If Gentlemen to whom he has not forwarded Catalogues will favour him with their addreſs, he will immediately furniſh them.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Nov. 25. 1793. 4 w

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday laſt, the 15th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant MAN, named CORNELIUS VAN DE BECK, by trade a Baker, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, full red face, dark hair tied behind; being very lately from Holland, cannot ſpeak Engliſh; had on, when he went away a white linen ſhirt, a calicoe under jacket, and a ſhort grey cloth jacket, white breeches, long oznaburg trowſers, light coloured worſted ſtockings and good new ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reſonable charges if brought home, paid by JACOB FRY. ¶

Philadelphia, December 17, 1793.

To be ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Penſbury, and county of Cheſter, containing about one hundred acres, thirty miles from Philadelphia, thirteen from Wilmington, and five from Weſt-Cheſter, joining Lands of Caſper Wiſtar, Iſaac Taylor, Eſq; and others, having thereon a log dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and two ſnug rooms, a ſpring of good water cloſe by the door, a good bearing orchard, with meadow and woodland in proportion to the other land, and every field well watered with good ſprings. For further particulars, enquire of John Humphreys, in Darby, or the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

* WILLIAM WHITE.

9th Month 4th, 1793.

Offered for SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, Cheſter county, about 2 miles from Weſt Cheſter, where the county Courts are held, containing 140 acres, on the road leading from the Forks of Brandywine to Marcus-Hook, Cheſter, &c. There are on the ſaid Plantation, a Log-houſe and Barn, about 30 acres of woodland, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The land is naturally a good ſoil; the fences in good repair. Enquire of ASA DAVIS, living on the premiſes. ¶

Twelfth Month, 12th, 1793.

RAN AWAY about the 6th day of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant GIRL, named ALLY CUNINGHAM, 17 years of age, ſhort and chunky made; had on and took with her, a dark chintz gown, black ſkirt, lead coloured bonnet, half-worn worſted ſhoes, and white thread ſtockings; had 2 years and 4 or 5 months to ſerve. Whoever takes up ſaid Girl, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, at the Sign of the Plough, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Church Alley, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

¶ DEBORAH CONARD.

Philadelphia, Twelfth Month, 17, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old laſt Spring, trots and paces, has never been docked, had on an old pair of ſhoes before, never ſhod behind; he is remarkably wild. Alſo a bay MARE COLT, about 6 months old, a natural trotter, with one white foot, has been docked. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Colt, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, JOSEPH COURSON. ‡

November 30, 1793.

THE Copartnerſhip of POULTNEY and WISTAR being diſſolved, by the death of BENJAMIN POULTNEY, all perſons having any demands againſt them, are requeſted to preſent them for payment; and all perſons indebted to them, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, unto

RICHARD WISTAR,

At the old accuſtomed ſtand, the Green Store, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs as uſual, and ſhall be glad to ſupply the former friends of POULTNEY and WISTAR, as well as others, with any articles of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Paints, Glaſs, &c.

November 27, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the plantation belonging to Richard Peters, Eſquire, joining the Lancaſter road, between the three and four mile ſtones, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, between 9 and 10 years old, 14 or 15 hands high: He is a natural pacer, was never docked, ſhod before, and has a mark on one of his fore feet, occaſioned by the cork of a ſhoe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB AMOS. ‖

October 8, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3312.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1794.

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, May 29, 1793.

A Petition from the Heirs and Administrators of William Burnet, Esq; deceased, praying that a law may be passed to manumit and set free the Negroes, late the property of the said deceased, was read, with several affidavits.

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill, on the 3d Tuesday of next sitting, previously advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, with a copy of this order, in one of the news-papers of the city of New-York, in the New-Jersey State Gazette, and the Pennsylvania Gazette, for at least three, weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the above *and a subsequent* order, a bill will be presented on the third Tuesday of the next sitting of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to manumit and set free negroes, Adam, Cloe (the elder) Cuffe, Jenny, Glasgow, Ambo, James, Charles, Cloe (the younger) and William, late the propeaty of the said William Burnet, Esq; deceased.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
ALEX. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
BURNET MONTGOMERY,
JANE JACKSON,
} Heirs, and Adminis.

December 17th, 1793.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, at No, 27, South Third-street.

Philadelphia, December 30. 1793. t. f.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE REINHOLDT, late of this city, Bookseller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to

CHARLES CIST, or
ANDREW GEYER,
} Executors.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1793. 4 t.

MILLS for Sale.

THE beautifully situated Mills in the borough of Bristol, Bucks county; has two water wheels, four pairs of stones, two whereof are burrrs; a machine for cleaning wheat; bolting works compleat, for merchant and country business---with Evans's hopper boy, and elevators that will deliver wheat or corn into any part of the mill without labour of the miller; a packing machine, worked by water; a corn kiln, upon the best construction, for drying corn properly, with little fewel, and safe from fire, with a granery over it. The situation, (perhaps) superior to any in the state, as the Durham boats pass within call of the mills, and wheat can be procured from any part of the continent on the best terms, as there is a very good navigation to them. There is a very extensive retail, and from 8 to 10,000 bushels of grist per annum. Possession may be had on the 25th of March next. Further particulars, and terms of sale, may be known, by applying to the subscriber, near Darby, Delaware county.

HUGH LLOYD.

December 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons interested in the Lands formerly belonging to John Hilliard, of the township of Northampton, county of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate, That we the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, Commissioners, to make partition of the Lands to and amongst the children of the same John Hilliard, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Frances Hilliard, widow of the said John Hilliard, deceased, in the township and county aforesaid, on the 27th day of January next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and fix upon the shares and parts of all persons interested therein, pursuant to the Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

Given under our hands, this 24th day of December, Anno Domini 1793.

MOSES WILLS,
JOSEPH BUDD,
MOSES KEMPTON.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the Subscriber, living in Ridley township, Delaware county, a silver faced WATCH, with a wrought silk chain. The thief is supposed to be a black Man, named TOM LIVERPOOL, about 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks very broken English, wears a brownish coloured coat, cloth coating trowsers, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up said thief, with the Watch, and brings him to justice, shall have the above reward, or TWO DOLLARS for the thief only. WILLIAM BOON.

December 25, 1793. †

Just Published, at No. 118, Market Street, (Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia: By MATHEW CAREY.

THIRD EDITION IMPROVED.

TO give a true account of the awful visitation we have so recently experienced, has been the object of the writer. He has used every endeavour to arrive at the truth. Still errors may have occurred in his publication; but he is confident there are but few. He, therefore, thus publicly solicits from his fellow-citizens, a candid correction of any fact wrong stated, which shall be corrected in a postscript.

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Chap. XIII. Conflict between the law of self-preservation and the law of charity; the law of charity victorious.
Chap. XIV. Disorder fatal to the Doctors: to the Clergy: to filles de joie: to maid servants: to the poor: and in close streets.---Less distructive to the French, and to the Negroes.
Chap. XV. State of the weather: attempt to refute the opinion that cold and rain extinguished the disorder.
Chap. XVI. Desultory facts and reflections; a collection of scraps.
Chap. XVII. Another collection of scraps.

WAS taken up, about six weeks ago, a Man, who called himself WILLIAM M'GUNING, and had in his possession three Horses, two of which he has been convicted of stealing, but for the other no owner has yet appeared: He is a black Horse, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 14 years of age, branded on the off shoulder, with the letters T I. and is hipshot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the expences, in six weeks from this date.

‡ WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. December 13, 1793.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, in good repair, pleasantly situated in the town and county of Salem, containing about 20 acres; there is on said Lot a good brick House, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, hath been occupied these fifteen years as a store or tavern; a good well of water at the door, a large number of fruit trees of different kinds; about 5 acres of the above is good meadow; the whole in reasonable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next. Any person inclining to view said premises, and know the conditions, may be informed, by applying to BENJAMIN THOMPSON, in Pilesgrove, near Wood's-town, or ABRAHAM RUPMAN.

N. B. Also a LOT of LAND, lying on Oldman's creek, known by the name of the Storehouse Landing, or otherwise known by Vinimore's Landing, containing 1 acre. For terms apply as above. ‡ December 23, 1793.

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, living in Allentown, Northampton county, upon opening a Hogshead of COFFEE, which I lately purchased in the city of Philadelphia, found a Trunk full of sundry Goods, in said Hogshead. The proper owner thereof, is respectfully required to prove his property, and take it away, by paying the charges and damages thereof. †

Dec. 16, 1793. ADAM DESHLER.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, the night of the 22d instant, out of the stable of Thomas Hope, in Sadsbury township, and county of West-Chester, a bay Stallion COLT, 15 hands high, rising 3 years old next spring, of a lofty carriage, natural trotter, shod before, neither brand nor ear-mark, three white feet, a star and snip leading down to his nostril and upper lip, on the right side. Whoever takes up said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, and Three Pounds for the thief, if brought to conviction.

December 24, 1793. † WILLIAM HOPE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the well known FARM, at New-London Cross Roads, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Esq; deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale, by the subscribers, Executors to the last will of the abovenamed deceased.

This Farm is so well known, that it is unnecessary to describe it very particularly. It is distant from Christiana Bridge 15 miles, from Newport 16, from Lancaster about 30, from the Susquehannah 17, and from Kennet Square 10 miles, and is situated at the intersection of the roads leading from Lancaster to Newport, and from Philadelphia to the Susquehannah. There are on the said Farm, a large quantity of meadow, a considerable proportion whereof is watered, a large quantity of woodland, a good brick dwelling-house and kitchen, barn, stables, and other out-houses, all of which are in tolerable repair, and under good cedar roof. It contains upwards of 400 acres, and may be readily divided into two convenient Farms. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,
} Executors.

Cross Roads, December 20, 1793.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate and effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, Widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the state of Pennsylvania, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts to Jacob Lesher and William Creed, in Frankford, aforesaid, Executors and Administrators of the above, in order for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on, or before the 16th day of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, December 16, 1793.

TO BE LET,

THE Noted TAVERN at Appoquinimink Landing, New-Castle county, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Dover. The Stand is both necessary and convenient, as well for travellers, as for the neighbourhood. The House is large and commodious, and the stables in good order. Sixty acres of good Land will be Let with the Tavern.

Possession will be given on the 25th day of March next. Applications to be made at the above Landing, to JAMES MOORE.

December 21, 1793. ‡ t. f.

I THE Subscriber, bought a PLANTATION of ADAM HARTZELL, in Forks township, Northampton county, at a time when the ground was covered with snow, so that I could not see every thing on that Plantation, as I had wished, and by that opportunity he, the said Adam Hartzell, when he saw that I trusted and believed him as a cousin of mine, took the advantage of me, in telling and insuring me many a thing of his Plantation, which I afterwards found not to be so, and found that I would be at a great loss if I should take his Plantation, as we had agreed. I do therefore forbid every person not to buy any of the Bonds, which I gave him the said Adam Hartzell, for I will not pay any of the said Bonds, without he forces me to it. ¶

Dec. 18, 1793. PHILIP GROSS.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscribet, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, on the 28th of September last, a brindle COW, with some white hairs in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this instant, a bright bay MARE, rising 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a small saddle-mark on the off side, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which she carries crooked. Any person apprehending the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and securing the Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Twelve Dollars and reasonable charges for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGGONER, at the Black Horse Tavern, North Front-street.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. † wtf.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 30.

A bill to provide for the renewal of certificates was read a second time, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. Ordered that 150 copies be printed.

The petition of Hatfield White, presented by Mr. Goodhue, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Nicholas moved to amend a standing rule of the House, which enjoins that the reading and debates on every communication handed from the President as confidential, should be with closed galleries, by inserting a clause purporting, that this shall not be done if differently ordered by the House.

After some debate another amendment was introduced and agreed to, with little opposition, providing, that the reading shall be with closed galleries, when the House shall decide whether the debates shall be conducted in the same manner.

The committee appointed handed in a report, commending the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in his transactions with Mr. A. G. Fraunces. Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of elections reported the returns of sundry members come in since their last report.

On motion, the committee of the whole was discharged from further proceeding upon the papers relative to Spanish and Algerine affairs.

It was then moved to take up the business with open galleries; but the motion was lost by a majority of one.

The galleries were then cleared.

Tuesday, December 31.

Mr. Hartley presented the petition of Robert Hornor, praying compensation for services during the late war with Great-Britain.

The petition of Elizabeth Todd was also presented and read, it was of the same tenor with the last. Ordered that the said petitions lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented the petition of the subscribers, clerks in public offices, praying an augmentation of salary, read and laid on the table.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis was received, with a bill which originated in the Senate, which was read a second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The purport of the the bill was, to alter the flag of the United States, which is to be fifteen Stripes, with fifteen Stars in a blue field, after the 1st day of January, 1795.

Mr. Van Courtland presented the petition of Daniel Burns, praying compensation for damages during the late war. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Confidential communications being announced, the galleries were shut at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1794.

Mr. Smith presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, stating the situation of a large number of French emigrants from Hispaniola, who arrived at that place the past summer—the memorial informs the House of the measures taken by the inhabitants of Baltimore for their relief—the sums contributed for that purpose, &c. and solicits further assistance from Congress—referred to a select committee.

The petition of Daniel Parker, of Water-town, in the state of Massachusetts, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Thomas Claxton, assistant door-keeper, was read, stating that, in consequence of the increased number of the members of the House, he had been obliged to employ additional assistance in his office, and praying that the House would make provision for the expence—laid on the table.

A supplementary report from the Secretary of State, on the subject of foreign commerce, was received and read. Ordered that 150 copies be printed.

A message from the President of the United States, communicating a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the monies appropriated by law to defray the expences of the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, from July 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793.—

From this statement it appears that one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars had been debited by the department of state—and that one hundred seventy-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, had been expended—laid on the table.

Confidential business being called up, the galleries were cleared.

Thurſday, January 2.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Clarke, after ſome introductory obſervations, moved that the vote for cloſing the doors of the gallery, during the future diſcuſſion of the Algerine buſineſs, ſhould be reconſidered.

The Speaker obſerved, that agreeable to the rules of the Houſe, this motion ſhould be debated with the doors ſhut.

Whereupon the gallery was cleared.

Friday, January 3.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, Aſſiſtant door-keeper, was read a ſecond time—and proviſion ordered purſuant to the prayer thereof, to be paid out of the fund appropriated to defray the contingent expences of the houſe.

Some other petitions were read and referred.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and took into conſideration the report of the Secretary of State, relative to foreign commerce.

Mr. Madiſon, after ſome introductory obſervations on the ſtate of the commerce of the United States previous to the adoption of the conſtitution, and ſubſequent to that period—read a number of reſolutions, the ſubſtance of which are contained in the Secretary's report: their principal object is to provide for an enhancement of the duties of impoſt on ſundry goods, imported from countries, with which the United States have no commercial treaty; alſo on the tonnage of veſſels of thoſe countries—Theſe reſolutions being read, the committee roſe and reported progreſs—and after a conſiderable debate on the queſtion for an early or diſtant day to be aſſigned for their diſcuſſion, the houſe determined on next Monday week.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following reſolution, viz. That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to this houſe, a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual ſtate of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year.—Theſe reſolutions were agreed to.

On motion, it was reſolved, that the reſolutions brought forward by Mr. Madiſon ſhould be printed.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid a motion on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill providing for the regulation of pilots, and the preſervation of light-houſes, &c. in the bay of Delaware.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the renewal of loſt certificates of a certain deſcription—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was read by the clerk—and conſidered by paragraphs.—The firſt provides for the renewal of loan office certificates and final certificates, which have been deſtroyed by accident—after ſome objections to the principle of the bill, it was moved that this paragraph ſhould be ſtruck out.---This motion was negatived ---The committee then roſe and reported progreſs, and the houſe adjourned.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extract from the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Thurſday, December 5, 1793.

COL. Anderſon, as chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the buſineſs of examining and aſcertaining the truth of a report that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate, by perſons under foreign authority, without the permiſſion and authority, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate, informed the Houſe that the committee were ready to report, but prior to which moved that the Houſe might be cleared of ſtrangers. The houſe being accordingly cleared,

On motion, ordered, that the ſtricteſt and moſt inviolate ſecrecy be, and is hereby impoſed on each and every of the members of this houſe, on the ſubject of the report now about to be made. The members preſent having pledged themſelves accordingly, Col. Anderſon reported from the committee, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read for information.

Ordered that it be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Friday, December 6.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe took into conſideration the report of the committee, to whom was referred the buſineſs of examining into and aſcertaining the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this State, which being read through, was unanimouſly agreed to. It would be here inſerted, but it is of a private nature.

On motion, ordered, that a meſſage be prepared and ſent to the Senate, to inform that this Houſe have ſome communications of great importance to make them; and as they are at preſent of a private nature, the houſe requeſt that they would appoint a committee to receive ſuch communications immediately. A meſſage was accordingly prepared and ſent to the Senate.

The State of South-Carolina,
By his Excellency WILLIAM MOULTRIE,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforeſaid,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that an armed force is now levying within this State by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition, of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate; and whereas meaſures of this ſort, if permitted by government, muſt tend to diſturb the internal tranquility of the United States, and involve them in hoſtilities with nations with whom they are now at peace, which ſound policy requires ſhould be preſerved; and as many of the citizens of this State may be induced, by the inſidious arts of the perſons acting under the foreign authority as aforeſaid, in violation of every law, as well of the United States, as that of nations, to enliſt themſelves, and engage in a ſcheme ſo replete with injury to this country; I do therefore, in order to put an immediate ſtop to ſuch unlawful and pernicious practices, iſſue this my proclamation, hereby ſtrictly forbidding any perſon to enrol any of the citizens of this State, and prohibiting the citizens thereof from enliſting under any officer, or other perſon, for any purpoſe not previouſly ſanctioned by the government of the United States, or of this State. And I do poſitively forbid all aſſemblages of troops, unauthoriſed by government, under pain of ſuffering the penalties declared by law for ſuch offences.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the State, in the town of Columbia, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

By the Governor's command,
PETER FRENEAU, Secretary.

NORFOLK, December 25.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Bacchus, Captain Vaneman, from Jamaica; which place he left the 28th November. The papers received contain nothing particular. Captain Vaneman informs, that the Governor of Jamaica iſſued a Proclamation on the 15th of November, opening the ports of that iſland, for the importation of Red and White Oak ſtaves and Heading, in American bottoms, for four months.

An Antigua paper, of the 18th November, received yeſterday by the brig Experiment, Capt. M'Koſkie, ſays, "the French privateers are ſtill cruizing off St. Bartholomew, but they are not permitted to carry their prizes there, or even to go there themſelves, in conſequence of ſome regulations which have lately taken place between the courts of London and Sweden."

ALBANY, December 26.

A report is in town from Niagara that Gen. Wayne, by a manœuvre, (every way worthy of the man) had ſo effectually ambuſhed the Indians, on the ground of general St. Clair's defeat, as to have made a moſt dreadful ſlaughter among thoſe tawny ſons of the deſert, and taken a great number of priſoners. It is mentioned, that the ambuſh was ſo complete, that the Indians who eſcaped did it by dint of the tomahawk, in a deſperate ſally on our troops, after having thrown away their muſkets.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here, the ſchooner Fair Lady, Robert Lillibridge, maſter, laſt from Bermuda. This veſſel, on her paſſage from Hiſpaniola, was brought to by the Hope privateer, of two guns, commanded by David Foggo, who ordered the Captain of the Fair Lady to heave out his boat and come immediately on board: He acquainted Foggo that he was ſhort of hands, and two cables coiled in the boat, and that it would be attended with a great deal of difficulty to get his boat out. He threatened inſtant deſtruction if he did not comply with his requeſt. In conſequence of ſuch language the boat, with a great deal of difficulty, was hove out, and the Captain went on board with his papers. As ſoon as he entered on board the Hope, Foggo ſent ten men on board the Fair Lady, before examining the papers, and took charge of her. The next day, being the 6th of September, the ſaid Foggo took from on board the Fair Lady four ſmall ſpoons and one large do. belonging to four children who were paſſengers; and alſo three pieces of coarſe cloth, belonging to a gentleman who was paſſenger. He then ordered the ſchooner to Bermuda, where ſhe arrived the 28th of September. On her arrival there, Bridger Goodrich, part owner and agent for the Hope, came on board the Fair Lady, and took from the paſſengers all the money, watches, plates, trinkets, &c. and turned them on ſhore to the Commiſſary of priſoners; at the ſame time took from the Captain's cheſt 121 dollars and 80 crowns, and ordered him immediately on ſhore, which was complied with: They then proceeded to hawl in the veſſel to the wharf, and diſcharged her cargo, before any examination or trial. After the diſcharge of the cargo, they proceeded to examination and trial; condemned the whole cargo, except an adventure of coffee belonging to the Captain. Some time after the condemnation, Goodrich ſent for the Captain to receive his coffee, when at the ſame time Goodrich aſked the Captain if he had applied to the judge for his money?

Captain. I have not, but I have declared to the Judge the money to be mine, and have told you repeatedly the money belongs to me, and no one elſe, and if you are an honeſt man you will give it me.

Goodrich. You are a damn'd raſcal (at the ſame time putting his fiſt in the Captain's face) and you ſhall not have the money unleſs I am forced to give it.

Captain. I am not a damn'd raſcal, and don't you put your fiſt in my face; at the ſame time the Captain turned away from him, and Goodrich, with a heavy cane, ſtruck him on the ſide of the head, which brought him to the ground, and occaſioned the blood to come from his mouth and eare, and rendered him ſenſeleſs the remainder part of the day, and confined him to his lodgings the three following days, attended by a Phyſician. The truth of the above, I am ready at any time to atteſt to.

ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE.

Jan. 1. This day the new built Epiſcopal Church, entitled Chriſt's Church, in Ann-ſtreet, will be opened for the ſolemn worſhip of Almighty God: Prayers to begin at ten o'clock.

Jan. 3. It is reported, that the late official accounts from Liſbon ſtate that the convoy intended to have been granted to the American ſhipping in the ports of Portugal will be withheld, through the repreſentations of the miniſters of the Spaniſh and Britiſh courts; that granting this convoy would be a breach of the truce between Portugal and Algiers: It is alſo ſaid, that this truce was alſo made for the firſt mentioned power, by the interference of thoſe courts.

Bank of Pennſylvania.

January 1, 1794.

THE Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania have this day declared a dividend for the period, from the commencement of the operations of the Bank on the 8th of July laſt, to the 31ſt of December, incluſively, viz.

On Shares, on which the payment was compleated on or before the ſaid 8th of July, Dollars 14.

Shares on which the ſecond payments were compleated before

	Dolls.	Cents.
The 1ſt of Auguſt,	12	83
1ſt of September,	11	66
1ſt of October,	10	50
1ſt of November,	9	33
1ſt of December,	8	6

And for Shares on which the ſecond payments became due and were paid on the following days in December, in like proportion, as follows,

	Dolls.	Cents.
For the 3d December,	8	5
4th do.	8	1
5th do.	7	97
6th do.	7	93
7th do.	7	89
9th do.	7	82
11th do.	7	74
13th do.	7	66
14th do.	7	62

The payments for which dividends will be made to the reſpective Stockholders, on demand, after the 8th inſtant.

JONATHAN MIFFLIN, Caſhier.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, ſituate in Brandywine township, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 158 acres; on which is erected a complete ſtone dwelling-houſe, and ſtone kitchen adjoining, a good barn, a never failing ſpring near the manſion-houſe, about 14 acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard; the terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a ſufficient title given. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, or Abel Walter, on the premiſes.

* ELIZABETH KENNEDY.

January 1, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, containing 115 acres or 145, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There are erected on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars under the whole, a well of good water near the door. A good barn, part ſtone, and other out-houſes, a ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, all in good repair; a never-failing ſpring of good water, with a convenient houſe over it. An orchard of the firſt quality, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred apple-trees, moſtly grafted, with a number of other trees of almoſt all other kinds of fruit, a proportionable quantity of good meadow, and within a mile of a great number of limekilns. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain in the purchaſers hands, with giving ſecurity, an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

N. B. To 115 acres there will be 40 acres of woodland, and to 145 acres will be 48 acres well timbered. ‡ DAVID BROOK

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 75 acres of good land, ſituate in Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from Frankford, on a road leading from Frankford to the Old York Road. On the premiſes are erected a ſtone houſe and kitchen, ſtone milk-houſe over a never failing ſpring, a frame barn, a young orchard of good fruit, a ſufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, and the whole well watered. The ſituation is high and pleaſant, and very ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

* ABRAHAM BUZBY.

January 6, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 28th of December, a ſervant lad, named Peter Stone, between nineteen and twenty years of age, of Dutch deſcent, five feet four or five inches high, a ſtout looking fellow, hath a mark above his right eye-brow, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, has light coloured hair queued down his back, and is fond of ſtrong liquors; had on, when he went away, a brown waiſtcoat and jacket, with metal buttons, the lining of the coat of a lightiſh colour, and linſey jacket, a flax ſhirt half worn, a pair of trowſers of a walnut colour, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings lately footed, a pair of double ſoaled ſhoes half worn, with ſquare carved buckles in them, a new felt hat, ſquare crown'd, bound round the rim with worſted binding, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will, if poſſible, procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

* JOHN DUNGAN.

January 6 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, a ſervant man, named William Trainer, born in this country of Iriſh parents, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, ſtrait black hair, has ſome freckles, and a right Indian look, loves liquor, and very quarrelſome; took with him a half worn aſh-coloured great coat, with white metal buttons, an aſh-coloured linſey tight-bodied coat, wooden buttons, the cuffs of the ſleeves let down to make them longer, a royal ribb'd double-breaſted jacket, a pair of coating overalls very much mended, light blue hoſe, the lower part knit with dark blue yarn, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes that have been ſoaled, with nails in the heels and ſoals, and wool hat; he has ſome red marks of burns by the ſmith's fire. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

¶ JOHN HUITHWOHL.

January 4th, 1794.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be Sold low, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and 7/8 Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, white and brown Iriſh Dowlaſſes, brown Sileſias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing-ſilks, broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red and green baiſes, ſilk velvets for collars of coats, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and ribbed callimancoes, wildbores, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton ditto, frying-pans, ſadler's webb, women's ſilk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley ſteel, ſtriped Nankeens, 7/8 and yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanders bedticks.

Thirty tons of good Hay, in a barn near the city. 8 w.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday laſt, the 15th inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant MAN, named CORNELIUS VAN DE BECK, by trade a Baker, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, full faced, dark hair tied behind; being very lately from Holland, cannot ſpeak Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a white linen ſhirt, a calicoe under jacket, and a ſhort grey cloth jacket, white breeches, long oznaburg trowſers, light coloured worſted ſtockings and good new ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reſonable charges if brought home, paid by JACOB FRY.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1793. ¶

CONCORD, December 9.

The report of Gen. Galbaud being lately arrested at Quebec, by order of the Government, and sent to England as a state prisoner, is without foundation. A gentleman from that city about the 19th ult. who arrived in this town a few days since, has given, in substance, the following particulars respecting Galbaud, his aid-de-camp Conscience, and his sergeant at arms:

"On arriving at Montreal, he made himself known to the officers of the garrison, and asked an asylum from his persecutors; the officers noticed him as a gentleman of rank, and invited him to dine with them at their mess—there, in conversation, he expressed some sentiments which were more of a republican nature than they wished to hear, and some notice was taken of it: A day or two after, an officer called at his lodgings, and found him in company with a Savage, with a number of papers spread on the table, which he immediately rolled up. These circumstances gave rise to some suspicions that he was collecting a plan of the garrisons; and the commandant immediately wrote to his General at Quebec, (Lord Dorchester not having arrived from England) informing him of the circumstance, and requesting to know what measures he ought to take respecting Galbaud's passage, as he was about to proceed on his way thither. It was thought proper to put a serjeant on board the vessel, to escort him down. Before he reached Quebec, Lord Dorchester arrived. General Galbaud, on landing, took private lodgings, and wrote to the Governor to know if he could find an asylum in Canada, but received an answer in the negative, and that he must go to England. Galbaud, fearing he should fall into the hands of the French, informed the Governor that such a measure would be conveying him to the gallows, and begged permission to return to the States; but this the Governor also refused. The next morning, however, he set off with M. Conscience, on the road towards Montreal; but it afterwards appeared that he shifted his course for St. Francois, and had not since been heard of. The sergeant-at-arms, being out during the night, was taken in the morning, and put on board a frigate bound to England.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated November 27.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West-Indies. Twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their passage there. No more English Packets go to New-York. The October Packet arrived a few days past at Halifax, and will return direct from thence."

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port to a gentleman in this city, dated Dec. 23.

"By an arrival yesterday at Salem, we are informed, that three of our Eastern vessels, bound to some of the English West-India islands have been captured by a French privateer, carried into St. Lucia, and condemned—vessel and cargo confiscated, and one of the Captains has come passenger in the above vessel. We are very much alarmed here in consequence of this and other like news."

Captain Seton, of the brig American Hero, informs, that on the 21st December he fell in with the brig Sophia, Capt. Price, belonging to Philadelphia, who hailed Captain Seton and informed him that the Sophia was then sinking. Capt. Seton immediately hove too, and not without difficulty saved the crew and passengers—it then blowing a gale: the Sophia went down shortly after. He further adds, that when he left Kingston, the town was in a very sickly state, a fever something similar to that which lately raged in Philadelphia, carrying off numbers, and supposed to have been brought there by some vessel from Philadelphia, during the sickness.

Yesterday arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, Capt. Meech, in the schooner Polly, which place he left the 10 of Dec. who informs that all the French West-India Islands, except Cape-Francois, and Aux-Cayes, were in possession of the English. He likewise informs, that some time before he sailed, a report prevailed at Cape Nichola Mole, that Aux Cayes had been laid in ashes.

January 6.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated September 19, 1793.

"The continual rise in the price of wines, brandies, soap, candles, hats, leather, hardware, cloths, merchandize of all sorts, and bread, have obliged the Convention to prohibit the exportation of them; with a view to lessen the price, and if possible, to raise that of the exchange; which has been as low as 4d 3-4 a $\frac{7}{8}$, on London. But to encourage the importation of corn, flour, naval stores, &c. the Convention have decreed, That all neutral vessels bringing corn, flour, naval stores, &c. into France, shall have the privilege to export the prohibited articles, ton for ton, which will yet give employ to a number of American vessels."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1

On Sunday last arrived in Patapsco-River, the brig Henrietta, Captain Hunt, in 73 days from Havre-de-Grace, and 63 from Torbay. Captain Hunt informs, that at the time of his arrival at Havre, assignats were at a discount of from eight to ten for one; but that, before sailed, they had risen to three; and the people there enjoyed uninterrupted tranquility—that previous to his leaving Torbay, the British grand fleet had sailed, with 16,000 land forces on board, among which were two regiments of dragoons; destination unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

On Wednesday last, New-Year's day—Members of both Houses of Congress—Heads of Departments—Foreign Ministers—Members of the Society of the Cincinnati—Officers of the Militia, &c. waited on the President of the United States, to offer him the compliments of the Season.

We are authorised to inform the public, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; has resigned, and EDMOND RANDOLPH, Esq; late Attorney-General of the United States, is appointed to the Office of Secretary of State for the United States.

Last Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in some back buildings on the South side of Sassafras, near Second-street. By the usual, alert and spirited exertons of the citizens, the progress of the flames was arrested, but not till some considerable damage was sustained.

We have it from very good authority, that a peace is on the tapis, between all the belligerent powers of Europe, except France, Austria and Spain.

A letter from Nantucket informs, that Capt. David Starbuck, in a ship from the Southern Ocean, belonging to Dunkirk, is taken by the British, and carried into the West-Indies, the ship had 600 barrels of oil on board.

We hear that nearly fifty sail of merchantmen, belonging to this city and the Southward, which ought to have arrived from France in the course of the last Autumn, are yet absent; the conjecture is, that they are detained by an embargo.

There can be little doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced citizen, taking into consideration recent communications, but that the United States would at this moment have been experiencing all the horrors of war, had not the proclamation of neutrality been issued at the crisis at which it was promulgated.

We know nothing certain of European politics since the beginning of October last: Some vague reports, however, of important intelligence, are afloat, which are worth weighing.

Some time since accounts from Lisbon mentioned the prevalence of intelligence there, purporting that the king of Prussia had withdrawn from the coalition against France. The accounts from Havre mention the same circumstance, and in addition say that Austria had also withdrawn, and that a peace was upon the tapis. A vague rumour from Hallifax also speaks peace.

These accounts from various quarters agree too essentially to suppose them without foundation.—It is probable, that as soon as Austria declared her claim to Alsace and Lorraine, which claim was remonstrated against by the late King of France, as regent, the other combined powers saw into and feared the views of aggrandizement of the Emperor, which might have caused the secession of Prussia. The dread also of the effects of another campaign upon their finances, or spirit of their subjects, may have cooled their ardor.

It must appear surprising that the late arrival at Baltimore from Havre should not have furnished the public with some intelligence. The Baltimore papers communicate none, and those here who expected to receive information by that vessel have been disappointed. The vessel left Havre about the middle of October, and this much is known, that the completion of French affairs was then very favourable; and perhaps this may pe one reason why we are not in possession of details, as the city of Havre is well known to be not well affected to the ruling party.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated the 2d instant.

"The schooner Eagle, belonging to Messieurs Hollins and Barney, has arrived here from Port-au-Prince. The Eagle sailed in company with the ship Sampson, Captain Barney, belonging to the same house, and saw her captured by a British frigate. She is now probably sent to Jamaica. It is reported Captain Barney had on board his ship, a very valuable cargo, estimated at not less than 300,000 dollars, and various are the public conjectures with respect to this probable fate. It is no doubt fresh in your memory that he retook his vessel from an English crew the last summer, in consequence of which he armed for self-defence in a second voyage, undertaken principally to recover and bring home the proceeds of the cargo of the first voyage. He is again taken, and the insolence of English faction has thrown out the idea that revenge will be taken from an infamous gang of desperadoes. What the government will do, we cannot tell. You know we are disposed to respect their decisions on every occasion. But if Barney suffers in life or liberty, I will not answer for the transportation of passion. A thousand abettors of British perfidy, were it possible to find them, in America, would be sacrificed to his manes, or made the hostages of his safety. You know we all love him, and we have also our resentments awakened by repeated and unprovoked aggressions on our property."

"Oppression will make a wise man mad."

A gentleman, on whose authority full dependence may be placed, arrived in this city from Jamaica, via New York, informs, that when he left Spanish Town a British packet had arrived there. The intelligence brought by this vessel was ordered to be kept a profound secret from the governed, but the captain told our informant that the affairs of France were in a most flourishing situation; many of the principal towns in England in a state of effervescence, that troops were sent to suppress the spirit, but joined the people in the cry of *no war!* Prussia, he also informed, had actually withdrawn from the coalition.

Substance of a letter from Havre-de-Grace.

October 16.

The whole nation is determined to receive laws from no foreign power. All persons suspected of aristocracy are taken up. Ninety members have been expelled the convention, being suspected of royalism.

The exportation of all articles of first necessity is prohibited. Silks and glass, &c. are free to be exported.

The Spanish forces have been beaten in every quarter; and the king of Sardinia is likely soon to be left without a kingdom.

The whole energy of the Republic is directed against England, and preparations are making for a descent, for which one hundred thousand men are intended, and all merchant vessels in a state of requisition. One hundred millions have been placed in the hands of the minister of marine for the construction of boats, carrying each four 24 pounders, to cover the landing of the troops.

Toulon is blockaded by 70,000 men, and is expected to surrender.

The troubles of Vendee draw to an end.

At an election held on Monday last, for officers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, and of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah Canal Company, the following gentlemen were chosen.

DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

Robert Morris, *President.*

Managers.

David Rittenhouse. John Nicholson, William Smith, D. D. Walter Stewart, Standish Ford, Robert Hare, Benjamin R. Morgan, William Bingham, Joseph Ball, Samuel Breck, Charles Biddle, Jeremiah Parker.

Tench Francis, *Treasurer.*

William Moore Smith, *Secretary.*

SUSQUEHANNAH AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

Robert Morris, *President.*

Managers.

John Nicholson, Walter Stewart, John Steinmetz, Standish Ford, William Smith, D. D. Joseph Ball, William Bingham, Samuel Breck, Charles Biddle, Charles Palaske, Thomas M. Willing, Samuel Meredith.

Tench Francis, *Treasurer.*

Timothy Matlack, *Secretary.*

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith, an account of the quantity of flour shipped for exportation at this port in the last six months of the last year, and have added thereto the number of barrels shipped in the six months preceding, (returns whereof had been made) thereby placing in one view the whole number of barrels exported in the year 1793.

With very great respect,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and
Humble servant,
JAMES READ.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Account of the flour shipped for exportation at the port of Philadelphia in the last 6 months of the year 1793.

	Flour.	Middlings.
Shipped in July	49825	377
August	32116	1532
September	31686	120
October	3344	
November	6031	
December	38274	168
Amount	161276	2197 barrels.
Amount shipped in the six months preceding the above, as per returns heretofore made	255345	3257
Whole amount shipped in 1793	416621	5454 barrels.

Philadelphia, 3d January, 1794.

JAMES READ, Inspector.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, South-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A LARGE Assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, just come to hand; as also a General Assortment of other GOODS, as usual. Ten CITY LOTS to be sold, on Lombard-street, beginning at Eleventh-street.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1793. †

☞ ALGERINE ROBBERS.

At four o'Clock this Afternoon will be published, by MATHEW CAREY, No. 118 Market-Street,

[Price a quarter dollar]

An Historical and Geographical Account of

ALGIERS,

Embellished with a MAP,

Comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madeira and Canary Islands, Minorca, Majorca, Sardinia & Sicily.

Said CAREY hath just published,

A MAP of the SEAT of WAR in France --of the Netherlands--of Vermont--and of the Tenessee Government.

January 8, 1794. 6w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from his bail, on the 22d day of August last, a certain George Gallagher, an inhabitant of Londonderry township, Chester county, used to go about as a pedlar to Maryland; about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slim made, long visage, light brown hair tied behind, between 30 and 40 years of age, and is a sly artful fellow; had on, when he made his escape, a large cocked hat, a drab coloured surtout, lined with red, an under coat of a mixed colour; he frequently wore a red coat; his other cloaths are unknown. The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending the said George Gallagher, so that he can be delivered to the custody of the Sheriff of Chester county, or secured in any gaol in this state, or in the United States.

PETER M'GURK,
HUGH MAGUIRE.

¶ West-Chester, Chester county, Nov. 20, 1793.

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

To be sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Pensbury, and county of Chester, containing about one hundred acres, thirty miles from Philadelphia, thirteen from Wilmington, and five from West-Chester, joining lands of Casper Wistar, Isaac Taylor, Esq; and others, having thereon a log dwelling-house, with a kitchen and two snug rooms, a spring of good water close by the door, a good bearing orchard, with meadow and woodland in proportion to the other land, and every field well watered with good springs. For further particulars, enquire of John Humphreys, in Darby, or the subscriber near the premises.

* WILLIAM WHITE.

Offered for SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of East Bradford, Chester county, about 2 miles from West Chester, where the county Courts are held, contaning 140 acres, on the road leading from the Forks of Brandywine to Marcus-Hook, Chester, &c. There are on the said Plantation, a Log-house and Barn, about 30 acres of woodland, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. The land is naturally a good soil; the fences in good repair. Enquire of ASA DAVIS, living on the premises.

Twelfth Month, 12th, 1793. ¶

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A LARGE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, situate on the waters of Brandywine, Honey-brook township, Chester county, 1 mile from Peirsol's Furnace; on which there are a good dwelling-house and barn, part frame, and part of logs; also, on one side of said place, a log-house and barn, suitable for a tenant: There is on said place, a good proportion of both watered and bottom meadow, and a great quantity more may be made, particularly of the watered kind; likewise, a good bearing orchard. The ploughland is very good, the uncultivated part exceedingly well timbered, and the whole as well watered perhaps as any in the country: To be Sold altogether or a part, as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Elijah Ayars, or Jeremiah Jarman, on said farm, where terms of sale will be made known. Terms may also be known of Hazael Thomas, of Vincent township, county aforesaid, or of the subscriber, in Newtown township, Delaware county.

Dec. 10, 1793. ‡ DAVID THOMAS.

RAN AWAY about the 6th day of October last, an Irish servant GIRL, named ALLY CUNINGHAM, 17 years of age, short and chunky made; had on and took with her, a dark chintz gown, black skirt, lead coloured bonnet, half-worn worsted shoes, and white thread stockings; had 2 years and 4 or 5 months to serve. Whoever takes up said Girl, and delivers her to the subscriber, at the Sign of the Plough, in Third-street, opposite Church Alley, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

¶ DEBORAH CONARD.

Philadelphia, Twelfth Month, 17, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, which, if not taken out by the 1ſt of next April, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTEY, Poſt-Maſter.

December 21, 1793.

A. John Aloy, Kennet; Robert Allen.

B. William Balindyne, William Brown.

C. William Common, New-Garden; William Connell, Marcus-Hook; William Cray.

D. Daniel Denney.

F. Daniel Fitzpatrick, John Foreman, 2.

G. Doctor Joſeph Gardner.

H. Leckey and William Harper, James Heſlip, John Hughes, Fallowfield; George Hinſon, Nether-Providence; Aaron Huſton.

K. Dolly Kinter.

L. Thomas Lowry.

M. Alexander M'Ans, John Murray, John M'Carran, David Moore, Eſq; John Morrow, Nathan Moore, Newtown.

P. Samuel Price, Eſq; Iſaac Pennell, Chicheſter; Martha Pepper, Amos Penegar.

R. Francis Ruth, Fallowfield.

W. Thomas Wallace, Marcus-Hook; William Wallace, John Williams, Schoolmaſter, Tredyffrin.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by William Coxe, Eſquire, of the City of Burlington, and Rachel his Wife, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the tracts and parcels of land herein after-mentioned, lately belonging unto William Smith, Eſquire, late of the City of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate as is ſaid; that is to ſay,

Of and in one houſe and the lot of land thereto belonging, on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet called High-Street, in the City of Burlington, at preſent in the tenure of Samuel Stiles, bounded on the North by a houſe and lot formerly belonging to Ann Hume, deceaſed, and now in the occupation of Micajah Ellis, on the Weſt by the ſaid High-Street, on the South by a houſe and lot lately belonging to James Smith, deceaſed, which ſame houſe and lot of land, whereof a diviſion is now requeſted, was deviſed to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by the laſt will and teſtament of his father Richard Smith, deceaſed. Of and in a certain Plantation, compoſed of ſeveral Tracts, Lots and parcels of Land, lying and being or ſuppoſed to lie and be in the City of Burlington, and partly ſituated on Tanner's Run or Tan-Houſe Run, which conſiſts or is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of the following parcels, or ſome of them: A tract or parcel of land, containing or ſuppoſed to contain ſixty-three acres, purchaſed by Richard, father of the ſaid inteſtate William Smith, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-two, and deviſed by the ſaid Richard Smith, by his laſt will, unto the ſame William Smith in fee, by the name of all that tract of land over Tan-Houſe Run, be the ſame more or leſs, which I purchaſed from Couſin Joſeph Smith, deceaſed, with the appurtenances, or by ſome other deſcription in the will of the ſame Richard Smith, deceaſed, contained. Of three lots of meadow-ground, diſtinguiſhed by ſurveys, No. 5, containing three roods; No. 6, containing half an acre and twelve perches; No. 7, containing two acres three roods and ſeventeen perches; together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, alſo deviſed by his ſaid Father to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, in fee-ſimple. Of two other lots of land, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith from Dinah Bard, deceaſed, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight, on or near Tanner's Run aforeſaid, which lots contain or are ſuppoſed to contain fourteen acres and a half of an acre, or thereabouts. Of two pieces of land, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith from John Imlay and Wife, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven; the one lying on Salem road, and in or near the City of Burlington, and containing or ſuppoſed to contain twenty-four acres and a half an acre of land, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; the other piece lying on the Iſland Creek, in the City of Burlington, containing or ſuppoſed to contain ſixteen acres, or thereabouts. Of four ſmall pieces of meadow, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of and from John Lawrence and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſuppoſed to contain two roods and two perches; from Catharine Pearce and Ann Pidgeon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, containing or ſuppoſed to contain three roods and three perches; from Daniel Smith, deceaſed, by deed, dated on or about the twenty firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſuppoſed to contain one rood and fourteen perches and a half perch of land; and alſo five perches and four tenths of a perch bought of Benjamin Swett, the younger, and wife, as will appear by their deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight; all which pieces of land lie on or near the ſame Iſland Creek, in the City of Burlington aforeſaid. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow or land on Tanner's Run or Tan-Houſe Run aforeſaid, in the City of Burlington, formerly purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of Joſeph Hollinſhead, deceaſed, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one.—Of eleven acres of land, or thereabouts, on or near Salem road, in the former town-bounds of the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Levi Murrell, and Wives, to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ſecond day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix. Of fifty acres, or thereabouts, conveyed, amongſt other lands, by Richard Wells and Hannah Harteſhorn, the younger, unto the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſixth day of Decembe, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, joining or ſuppoſed to join on the laſt-mentioned piece of eleven acres. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow-ground, on the road leading ſouth-weſtwardly out of the City of Burlington, bounded on the North by Meadow now belonging to Joſeph Smith, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by John Hollinſhead, of the City of Burlington, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five. Of two roods and twenty-ſix perches of Meadow on or near the Canal, in the ſame ſame City of Burlington, conveyed by Joſeph Smith and Wife to the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two. Of twelve acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, lying between the new road to Philadelphia and Dunks's ferry-road, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee, by John Hoſkins and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in or near the City of Burlington. Of fourteen acres, or thereabouts, of Upland or Meadow adjoining on the ſluice bank, in the City of Burlington, conveyed unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by Joſeph Bloomfield and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four. Of a piece of ground on the weſt ſide of Salem road, on Tanner's or Tan-Houſe Run, containing or ſuppoſed to contain thirteen acres two roods and ſixteen perches, conveyed by Mary Criſpin and Samuel Criſpin unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land, and buildings thereon erected, in the townſhip of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, conveyed unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by John Croſby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two, now in the occupation of John Marlin. Of a piece of land, containing or ſuppoſed to contain fourteen acres one rood and fourteen perches of land, lying in the townſhips of Willingborough and Burlington, or one of them, and now in the tenure of John Kelly, purchaſed by the ſaid William Smith of Henry Reeves and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five. Of thirteen acres and one third of an acre of land, on the Weſt ſide of Salem road, and within the ſuppoſed bounds of the City of Burlington, as it formerly extended, conveyed to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by John Croſby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two. Often acres and twenty-ſix perches of land, or thereabouts, on the road to Rancocus bridge, in the townſhip of Willingborough, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Edward Cathrell, by deed, dated on or about the eighth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four. Of a piece of ground in Willingborough aforeſaid, containing or ſuppoſed to contain eight acres one rood and ſeven perches, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Joſeph Coſtil and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of one acre and thirty-ſeven perches, or thereabouts, ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in Book L. folio 15, in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, and adjoining to lands formerly of John Croſby, William Hewlings, and Iſaac Hewlings. Of fifty acres of woodland, or thereabouts, at Lion Swamp, in the townſhip of Willingborough, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of Thomas Rodman, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one. Of one hundred and ſixteen acres, or thereabouts, of woodland, in the townſhip of Willingborough aforeſaid, and conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Abel Pearſon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one. Of twenty-one acres of land, or thereabouts, adjoining to the laſt mentioned tract, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of and from Richard Wells and Hannah Harteſhorne, junior, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land in the townſhip of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, fronting on the river Delaware, and the buildings thereon erected, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and ſeventy-five acres and twenty-four perches, or thereabouts. And alſo twelve acres of Meadow-ground in the townſhip of Burlington, conveyed to the ſaid William Smith in fee by William Hewlings, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-firſt day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of another Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, adjoining to the laſt mentioned Plantation, in Willingborough and Burlington townſhips, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and ſeventy-four acres and a half acre of land, or thereabouts, fronting on Delaware river; and twenty-one acres two roods and eighteen perches of land in the limits of the town of Burlington, on the new road to Philadelphia, conveyed by Abner Rogers and wife to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. A Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, in the ſame town or townſhip of Burlington, called or known by the name of Winder's ferry, and oppoſite Minnicks's ferry on the Delaware, in Pennſylvania, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and fifteen acres and ſeventy-ſeven perches of land, conveyed to ſaid William Smith in fee, by Abraham Winner and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of two lots of ground on Wood or Church-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, containing or ſuppoſed to contain two acres and one fourth of an acre, deviſed unto the ſame William Smith in fee by his father Richard Smith, who purchaſed the ſame lots from Abraham Brown, junior, and Benjamin Furnis. Of one acre and ſeven perches of land, or thereabouts, being a lot of land lying at the corner of High-ſtreet and York Bridge-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, purchaſed by the ſaid William Smith of Edmund Fagan and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, on which ſame lot a ſurvey was made to the ſaid William Smith, which is recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office in Burlington, in book K. folio 174. Of a lot containing or ſuppoſed to contain five eighths of an acre, or thereabouts, near the Point in the City of Burlington, between Pearl-ſtreet and Delaware river; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith on or about the firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, and recorded in the ſame Surveyor's Office at Burlington, in Book H. folio 372. And of a lot of two acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Upland, on Broad-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Wife to the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſecond day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one. I have nominated and appointed MOSES KEMPTON, of Mount-Holly, in the townſhip of Northampton, AARON WELLS, of Willingborough, and both in the county of Burlington, and DANIEL SMITH of the city of Burlington, Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tracts of Land into equal ſhares or parts; and, unleſs proper objections are made to me, at my houſe in the City of Burlington, on the firſt day of March next, the ſaid *Moſes Kempton, Aaron Wells* and *Daniel Smith* will then be appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid lands, purſuant to an Act, entituled, "An Act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by Coparceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand, this twenty third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES KINSEY, Chief Juſtice.

NEW-JERSEY.

Houſe of Aſſembly, October 24th, 1793.

ON motion, and agreeably to leave given by the late Houſe of Aſſembly:

Ordered, That John Moore White, Eſquire, have leave to preſent a bill, authoriſing him to build a draw, at his own expence, in the bridge over Cohanſey creek, at Bridgeton, the ſecond Wedneſday in the next ſitting, on advertiſing the purport of the bill, and a copy of this order, in three public places in the county of Cumberland, and alſo in the Pennſylvania Gazette three weeks previous thereto.

By order of the Houſe,

EBEN. ELMER. Clerk, pro. tem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be preſented, agreeably to the above order, on Wedneſday, the fifteenth day of January next, authoriſing the ſubſcriber to erect a draw of 25 feet, in ſaid bridge, at his own expence, to be ſupported as the law ſhall direct.

JOHN MOORE WHITE.

Bridgeton, December 3d, 1793. † 5w

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51,

High-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794:

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing, and ſigned by the perſon ſo applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp, which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by J. DOBSON, H. & P. RICE, W. WOODHOUSE, and the Printers hereof,

The Firſt Volume of the

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Written in the ſtyle of Antient Hiſtory, neatly bound and lettered, price 3 Quarters of a Dollar. The Second Volume will ſoon be put to the Preſs. Dec. 10, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3313.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1794.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

January 1, 1794.

THE Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania have this day declared a dividend for the period, from the commencement of the operations of the Bank on the 8th of July last, to the 31ſt of December, inclusively, viz.

On Shares, on which the payment was compleated on or before the said 8th of July, Dollars 14.

Shares on which the second payments were compleated before

	Dolls.	Cents.
The 1ſt of Auguſt,	12	83
1ſt of September,	11	66
1ſt of October,	10	50
1ſt of November,	9	33
1ſt of December,	8	6

And for Shares on which the second payments became due and were paid on the following days in December, in like proportion, as follows,

	Dolls.	Cents.
For the 3d December,	8	5
4th do.	8	1
5th do.	7	97
6th do.	7	93
7th do.	7	89
9th do.	7	82
11th do.	7	74
13th do.	7	66
14th do.	7	62

The payments for which dividends will be made to the reſpective Stockholders, on demand, after the 8th inſtant.

JONATHAN MIFFLIN, Caſhier.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, ſituate in Brandywine township, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 158 acres; on which is erected a complete ſtone dwelling-houſe, and ſtone kitchen adjoining, a good barn, a never failing ſpring near the manſion-houſe, about 14 acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard; the terms of payment will be made eaſy, and a ſufficient title given. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, or Abel Walter, on the premiſes.

* ELIZABETH KENNEDY.

January 1, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, containing 115 acres or 145, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There are erected on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars under the whole, a well of good water near the door. A good barn, part ſtone, and other out-houſes, a ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, all in good repair; a never-failing ſpring of good water, with a convenient houſe over it. An orchard of the firſt quality, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred apple-trees, moſtly grafted, with a number of other trees of almoſt all other kinds of fruit, a proportionable quantity of good meadow, and within a mile of a great number of limekilns. A conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may remain in the purchaſers hands, with giving ſecurity, an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

N. B. To 115 acres there will be 40 acres of woodland, and to 145 acres will be 48 acres well timbered. ‡ DAVID BROOK

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 75 acres of good land, ſituate in Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and two miles from Frankford, on a road leading from Frankford to the Old York Road. On the premiſes are erected a ſtone houſe and kitchen, ſtone milk-houſe over a never failing ſpring, a frame barn, a young orchard of good fruit, a ſufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, and the whole well watered. The ſituation is high and pleaſant, and very ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

* ABRAHAM BUZBY.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter township, Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, a ſervant man, named William Trainer, born in this country of Iriſh parents, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, ſtrait black hair, has ſome freckles, and a right Indian look, loves liquor, and very quarrelſome; took with him a half worn aſh-coloured great coat, with white metal buttons, an aſh-coloured linſey tight-bodied coat, wood-en buttons, the cuffs of the ſleeves let down to make them longer, a royal ribb'd double-breaſted jacket, a pair of coating overalls very much mended, light blue hoſe, the lower part knit with dark blue yarn, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes that have been ſoaled, with nails in the heels and ſoals, and wool hat; he has ſome red marks of burns by the ſmith's fire. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

‡ JOHN HUITHWOHL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

By the Ship Eliza, Captain Mercer, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following advices, extracted from Britiſh papers, to the 31ſt of October, 1793.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, October 29, 1793.

The following Declaration has been ſent, by his Majeſty's command, to the commanders of his Majeſty's fleets and armies, employed againſt France, and to his Majeſty's Miniſters reſiding at Foreign Courts.

THE circumſtances, in conſequence of which his Majeſty has found himſelf engaged in a defenſive war againſt France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majeſty has propoſed to himſelf from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggreſſion, to contribute to the immediate defence of his allies, to obtain for them and for himſelf a juſt indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumſtances will allow, for the future ſecurity of his own ſubjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; theſe are the points for which his Majeſty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the reſources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unqueſtionable juſtice of the cauſe.

But it has become daily more and more evident how much the internal ſituation of France obſtructs the concluſion of a ſolid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majeſty's juſt and ſalutary views for the accompliſhment of theſe important objects, and for reſtoring the general tranquility of Europe. His Majeſty having ſeen, therefore, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the proſpect, which the preſent circumſtances afford him of accelerating the return of peace, by making, to the well diſpoſed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to purſue. With reſpect to the preſent ſituation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence repoſed in him by one of the moſt conſiderable cities in France, and above all, the wiſh that is manifeſted almoſt univerſally in that country, to find refuge from tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majeſty's part a preſſing and indiſpenſible duty: And his Majeſty feels additional ſatisfaction in making ſuch a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other Powers engaged with him in the common cauſe, ſentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the firſt period when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the XVIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting meaſures for their common happineſs, the King has uniformly ſhewn by his conduct the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the ſucceſs of ſo difficult, but, at the ſame time, ſo intereſting an undertaking. His Majeſty was deeply afflicted at all the misfortunes which enſued; but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently, that meaſures, the conſequences of which he could not diſguiſe from himſelf, muſt finally compel him to relinquiſh the friendly and pacific ſyſtem which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived when his Majeſty ſaw his own rights and thoſe of his allies, not only to repel the unjuſt aggreſſion which he had recently experienced, but that all the deareſt intereſts of his people impoſed upon him a duty ſtill more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preſervation of civil ſociety itſelf, as happily eſtabliſhed among the nations of Europe.

The deſigns which had been profeſſed of reforming the abuſes of the government of France, of eſtabliſhing perſonal liberty and the rights of property on a ſolid foundation, of ſecuring to an extenſive and populous country, the benefit of a wiſe legiſlation, and an equitable and mild adminiſtration of its laws; all theſe ſalutary views have unfortuuately vaniſhed. In their place has ſucceeded a ſyſtem deſtructive of all public order, maintained by preſumption, exiles and confiſcations; without number, by arbitrary impriſonments, by maſſacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a juſt and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illuſtrious Princeſs, who, with an unſhaken firmneſs, has ſhared all the misfortunes of her Royal Conſort, his protracted ſufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, ſo long flattered by promiſes of happineſs, renewed at the period of every freſh crime, have found themſelves plunged into an abyſs of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, inſtead of deriving a new ſecurity for the maintenance of general tranquility, from the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe and moderate government, have been expoſed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and neceſſary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggreſſion without pretext, open violation of all treaties, unprovoked declaration of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect, for the purpoſe ſo openly avowed of ſubverting all the inſtitutions of ſociety, and of extending over all the nations of Europe, that confuſion which has produced the miſery of France.

This ſtate of things cannot exiſt in France, without involving all the ſurrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without impoſing it upon them as a duty, to ſtop the progreſs of an evil, which exiſts only by the ſucceſſive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil ſociety.—His majeſty by no means diſputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wiſh to employ the influence of external force, with reſpect to the particular forms of government to be eſtabliſhed in an independant country.—Neither has he now that wiſh, except in ſo far as ſuch interference is become eſſential to the ſecurity of other powers. Under theſe circumſtances, he demands from France, and he demands with juſtice, the termination of a ſyſtem of anarchy, which has no force but for the purpoſes of miſchief, unable to diſcharge the primary duty of all government, to repreſs the diſorders, or to puniſh the crimes which are daily increaſing in the interior of the country, but diſpoſing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to diſturb the tranquility of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the ſame crimes and of the ſame misfortunes. The King demands that ſome legitimate and ſtable government ſhould be eſtabliſhed, founded on the acknowledged principles of univerſal juſtice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accuſtomed relations of union and of peace. His Majeſty wiſhes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility with ſuch a government, exerciſing a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wiſh for general tranquility, and poſſeſſing power to enforce the obſervance of its engagements.—The King would propoſe none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not ſuch as the expence, the riſques, and the ſacrifices of the war might juſtify, but ſuch as his Majeſty thinks himſelf under the indiſpenſible neceſſity of requiring, with a view to theſe conſiderations, and ſtill more to that of his own ſecurity, and of the future tranquility of Europe.

His Majeſty deſires nothing more ſincerely than thus to terminate a war, which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and alſo the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and the violence of thoſe, whoſe crimes have involved their own country in miſery, and diſgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majeſty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war againſt the people of France, collectively, to treat as enemies all thoſe who ſuffer their property and blood to be laviſhed in ſupport of an unjuſt aggreſſion, his Majeſty would ſee with infinite ſatisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well-diſpoſed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with reſpect to thoſe of Toulon.

The King promiſes, on his part, the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, friendſhip, and, (as far as the courſe of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot diſpoſe) ſecurity, and protection to all thoſe who, by declaring a monarchical government, ſhall ſhake off the yoke of a ſanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the moſt ſacred bonds of ſociety, diſſolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty, which uſes the name of liberty to exerciſe the moſt cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to ſeize on all poſſeſſions, which founds its power on the pretended conſent of the people, and itſelf carries fire and ſword through extenſive provinces, for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themſelves from this unheard of oppreſſion; to put an end to a ſyſtem of unparalleled crimes, and to reſtore, at length, tranquility to France, and ſecurity to all Europe, that his Majeſty invites the co-operation of the people of France.

It is for theſe objects that he calls upon them to join the ſtandard of an hereditary monarchy, not for the purpoſe of deciding, in this moment of diſorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be ſuſceptible, but in order to unite themſelves once more under the empire of law, of morality, and of religion; and to ſecure at length to their own country, external peace, domeſtic tranquility, real and genuine liberty, a wiſe, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happineſs of a great and powerful nation.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, October 22.

Laſt night the right hon. Lord George Conway arrived at the office of the right hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, with a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, of which the following is an extract.

Weſſembourg, Oct. 14, 1793.

Auſtrian Head-Quarters.

Yeſterday morning, at three o'clock, general Wurmſur made his projected attack upon the lines of the Lauvre, upon various points at the ſame time. I have the ſatisfaction to ſay that he is in poſſeſſion of every part of them. Lautterbourg ſurrendered, without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts, of which they were in poſſeſſion, and the natural ſtrength of the poſition, might have held out a ſiege of ſeveral days.

This town reſiſted ſome time longer. It is ſurrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Auſtrians for ſeveral hours. It is alſo connected with the Gielſberg, a mountain which ſo entirely commands the place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their ſituation, the Auſtrians could not have entered into poſſeſſion of it, without further ſucceſſes in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the courſe of the ſtruggle; and the French, before they retreated, ſet fire to their magazines, both here and at Alſtadt. In other parts of this very complicated operation in which ſix different columns had diſtinct plans to execute, great ſucceſs attended the Auſtrians. They ſucceſſively carried by aſſault all the different redoubts which had been conſtructed in the front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents ſtanding, ſeveral caiſſons, 9 ſtandards, and twenty-ſix cannons of very great calibre.

As theſe different actions are but juſt over, and the Auſtrian corps are very remote from each other, it is impoſſible for me to tranſmit to your lordſhip any account of the killed, wounded or taken on either ſide. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almoſt continually engaged in a very active purſuit, and often expoſed to a moſt tremendous fire.

We have as yet no diſtinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunſwick's army yeſterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that ſide during the whole day.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Whitehall, October 22.

A letter from ſir James Murray, adjutant General to the forces under the command of his royal highneſs the duke of York, was received this evening by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, of which the following is a copy.

Engel Fontaine, Oct. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honor of informing you, in my laſt diſpatch, that his royal highneſs, at the earneſt requeſt of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here on the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with his royal highneſs's intention, had been enabled to withdraw from thence four battalions to ſtrengthen his other poſts: a fifth battalion followed thoſe upon his royal highneſs's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of general Clairfayt, which was poſted with its right near Berlemont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that ſide between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great ſlaughter and the

loſs of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Auſtrians was more obſtinately ſupported; they were, however, finally repulſed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greateſt part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of gen. Clairfayt's corps and the village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this ſide approach within cannon ſhot of the Auſtrians, under cover of an immenſe wood, called Hava d'Aveſnes; which, when they were repulſed, ſecured their retreat; they brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of the wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmoſt firmneſs was diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops upon this occaſion. The enemy were ſeveral times repulſed with great loſs; they were repeatedly driven from the village, after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great ſuperiority of numbers, to bring continually freſh troops to the point of attack, they at laſt ſucceeded in maintaining the poſſeſſion of that poſt.

The communication between general Clairfayt's corps and that of general la Tour, which obſerved the entrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged neceſſary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the poſition, which had been taken for the purpoſe of inveſting Maubeuge; the army paſſed the Sambre in the night without the ſmalleſt loſs. Lieutenant General Benzowſky, who commanded a detatched corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps that was oppoſed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took four hundred priſoners and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detatched by general la Tour, likewiſe gained a conſiderable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Auſtrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two Howitzers, without the loſs of one on their part. They have had about two thouſand men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loſs of the enemy has been much more conſiderable. The Auſtrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

We have juſt received a letter from Oſtend, dated the 22d inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. which contains the following intereſting paragraph:

"An expreſs has this moment arrived from the army of the Prince of Cobourg, informing us, that after having re-croſſed the Sambre, on the night of the 17th inſt. and expecting an attack from the enemy, he ſent Gen. Clairfayt with 30,000 men, by a circuitous route, to lie in wait for them, and retreated with the main army. As he expected, the enemy fell on him in great numbers, but by this judicious meaſure, they were attacked front and rear, at the ſame period, and 15,000 men were killed and taken, with ſeveral pieces of cannon. The Britiſh troops had not arrived to ſhare in the glory of the day."

Lord Howe ſailed with the fleet under his command, from Torbay, on Sunday morning; but in conſequence of diſpatches ſent from London, and forwarded to his Lordſhip by a ſwift ſailing cutter, he returned again to port, after being but a few hours at ſea!

Upon the probability that Breſt and Bourdeaux are ready to imitate the example of Toulon, Lord Hood is ſaid to have permitted 4 French ſhips of the line to leave the latter place, under flags of truce, for thoſe ports—extraordinary as ſuch a circumſtance may appear, this, perhaps, is the beſt method of making the experiment, whether the loyal party has, or has not, the aſcendency at them.

Several private letters from perſons of the beſt information of the Low Countries agree, that the late retreat of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg from before Maubeuge was the effect of wrong information given him by one of his Aid-de-Camps, who told him that the Auſtrian army was on the point of being cut off by that of the enemy, who were far ſuperior in ſtrength.

Upon this report the Prince is ſaid to have ſent orders to General Clairfayt to repaſs the river Sambre; and the latter obeyed at the very moment the French were retreating, and which unfortunately the obſcurity of the night coming on prevented him from obſerving.

The murder of the Queen of France is an event that will greatly intereſt the feelings and occupy much of the attention of the future hiſtorians of every country; for it has preſented ſomething new in the general hiſtory of mankind. It comes not within the ſcope of our knowledge, that ſuch an inſtance of unrelenting cruelty, of ſyſtematic injuſtice, and diabolical attrocity, ever was before diſplayed. The unmanly indignities which have been long practiſed againſt an unfortunate and unprotected woman, had excited in every feeling boſom a degree of indignation equal to the general admiration of the fortitude with which theſe were borne, and had gradually prepared us to expect the utmoſt that ſavage power could inflict. But yet, in the charges exhibited againſt the royal victim, every preceding ſtretch of dæmoniacal ingenuity was far outſtripped, and crimes that till then had never entered the conception of the moſt depraved imagination were alledged, as if intended to heap upon the guilty accuſers the accumulated execration of mankind.

The conduct of the unhappy Queen in this trying ſituation, was worthy the dignity of her birth, and the exalted character of a mother; and the ſhock which the mind receives upon a peruſal of the tranſaction, is relieved on the noble triumph derived, by the reply of the Queen, to virtue and religion, over ſuch unheard of violation of the irrefragable mandates of nature and of God.

THE ALLIED ARMY.

When the laſt advices came away from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's army, great exertions were making to repair the works of Queſnoy, which were in ſuch a battered ſtate as to render the place incapable of any vigorous defence.

The Duke of York, in his route from Cyſoing to Engel-Fontaine, paſſed through Valenciennes. The ſtreets were ſtill filled with rubbiſh, and it appeared to be much in the ſame ſtate as at the time of its ſurrender.

General Alwinſky was left by his royal highneſs the Duke of York, with the command at Cyſoing, having under him ſome Auſtrian troops, with the Iniſkillen and 16th regiment of Britiſh dragoons.

It was on the 16th, about twelve o'clock at noon, that his Royal Highneſs the duke of York reached Engle-Fontaine. The march from Queſnoy to that place, a diſtance of four miles, was very much forced, as the Engliſh army heard a violent cannonading before them, and his Royal Highneſs was anxious to get up, to give what aſſiſtance he could. The troops reſted upon their arms till night, in momentary expectation of being called out.

The French army that attacked general Clairfayt near Maubeuge, amounted to one hundred and thirty thouſand men. From before this army this able general made a retreat, which had ſome circumſtances attending it which marked it as a victory, as he took no leſs than twenty-eight pieces of cannon.

The following was the poſition of the duke of York's army on the 22d:—The right was towards Queſnoy, the left to Landrecy, with Cambray in the front, and the foreſt of Mormalle in the rear. The object in taking this poſition was to prevent the Prince of Cobourg's right flank from being turned by any force from Landrecy or Cambray. His royal highneſs's force conſiſted of about 3000 men. In the front was a woody country occupied by Hulans and other Auſtrian troops. In the foreſt of Mormalle, to the rear, were poſted Auſtrian infantry, fronting the Sambre, to defend the different paſſes, particularly thoſe of Pointſur-Sambre and Berlamont.

The Britiſh troops were on the right of his Royal Highneſs's line, conſiſting of ſome ſquadrons of cavalry, the guards, 37th regiment, and a ſmall detachment of artillery. The Hanoverian infantry were on the left towards Landrecy.

The retreat of the Prince of Cobourg acroſs the Sambre was effected without the loſs of a man. The loſs lay wholly with Gen. Clairfayt's army.

At the Village of Waltignies, the Auſtrians were repulſed three different times by the ſuperior numbers of the enemy; but they as regularly returned, and forced the French to retire. The fourth time, however, the Auſtrians were obliged to give way, and retreat to a redoubt, evacuating, at the ſame time, Eclambes and Solveanies. In this bloody conteſt one Auſtrian regiment loſt 700 men.

The day after the action with Gen. Clairfayt, 15,000 of the French army deſerted---proof that they did not reliſh the ſervice into which they had been forced.

TOULON, September 25.

We are now making all poſſible expedition to the Morea, having certain intelligence of five ſail of French frigates and eighteen ſail of merchant ſhips, richly laden, being in the bay of Coran--Our ſquadron I think will be a match for them: L'Aigle, Commodore Inglefield, Juno, Captain Hood, L'Amiable, Sir Harry Burrard, Leda, Captain Campbell, Romney, Hon. Capt. Paget, all bravely officered, ſail well, and completely manned.

The King of Naples was on board the Romney about a fortnight ſince, and mentioned the ſurrender of Toulon, of which, till then, they were ignorant, having been on a cruize off the iſlands of Corſica and Sardinia, during which the Romney was ſo fortunate as to capture a brig with a very valuable cargo of ſilks, and ſent her ſafe into Leghorn; with a claim to four others which are of value alſo.

The Duke of Tuſcany continues to furniſh ample ſupplies to the French. We have taken ſeveral of them, but ſuppoſe they will not be condemned in England, though they had French property on board. Captain Paget has been uncommonly ſucceſsful in the number of captures he has made.

COLOGNE, Oct. 10.

Our laſt letters from Vienna are dated the 2d of October. They confirm the report of the traitorous conduct of the prime miniſter Cobenzi, and inform us, that another perſon of rank has been detected in a treaſonable correſpondence with the French. The Count de Cobenzi was carried in irons to the fortreſs of Kuſſtien, and the latter nobleman is alſo in confinement; 14 other perſons have been taken up. The priſon of Spielberg has been ordered to be prepared for the reception of many priſoners, which ſeems to indicate that the number implicated in the treaſon of the prime miniſter is not ſmall.

The Emperor and Empreſs leave Vienna on the 14th inſt. in order to avoid the petitions of the family of Cobenzi. The trial of the miniſter is to commence immediately, the ſeizure of Semonville's papers led to the diſcovery of this treaſonable project.

PARIS, October 16.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

Yeſterday morning the once all powerful and beautiful Marie Antoniette, conſort to the unfortunate Lewis, King of France, the daughter, ſiſter, and aunt, of Emperors, was brought like the meaneſt malefactor from the vile priſon of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The act of accuſation, as prepared by the public accuſer, was to the following purport:

Marie Antoniette ſtands charged; 1ſt, with having delapidated and laviſhed the finances of the nation, in concert with the execrable Calonne, by cauſing to be tranſmitted to the Emperor ſeveral millions, which ſtill ſerve to carry on the war againſt France—2dly. With having, in imitation of Brunehaud, and De Medicis, who alſo called themſelves Queens of France, conſpired againſt the liberty of the French nation,—3dly. With having fought to ſtarve the people in 1789,—4thly. With having excited the murders of October 5, and 6.—5thly. With having, in concert with Bailly and La Fayette, cauſed the patriots to be butchered in the Camp De Mars.—6thly. With having prevailed upon the Swiſs to fire on the people on the 10th of Auguſt.—7thly, With having, like another Agrippina, forgotten ſhe was a mother, in order to commit inceſt with her ſon.

Shocked as this unhappy Queen muſt have been at ſome of the articles of her accuſation, and particularly at the laſt, which ſeems to have been deſigned to load her memory with infamy, ſhe heard them with magnanimous fortitude and compoſure, and replied without confuſion, and with dignity, to the interrogatory, which began as follows:

Preſident—"What is your name?"—Queen—"Marie Antoniette, of Lorrain and Auſtria."

Preſident—"Your quality?"—Queen. "I am the widow of Louis Capet, King of the French."

[Here the witneſſes were called in.]

Laurent Lecointre, the firſt witneſs, formerly Chief of a diviſion of the National Guard at Verſailles, and at preſent a member of the National Convention, related the hiſtorical occurrences of the 5th and 6th of October; and from his relation it appeared, that the ci-devant Gardes de Corps, or Life Guards, were the firſt aggreſſors. Lecointre ſpoke alſo, though not an occular witneſs, of the nocturnal riot which was occaſioned October 1ſt, at Verſailles, by the late King's Life Guards, in the hall of the Opera. "Marie Antoniette, ſaid he, repaired to that banquet; ſhe applauded the conduct of the Guards; ſhe alſo viſited the regiment of Naſſau and the Chaſſeurs of Trois Evache, who were quartered in the Orangerie of the gardens of Verſailles." Queen, "I repaired, I muſt own, with my huſband and his children to the hall of the Opera houſe; but I did not ſee that the national cockade was trod under foot. It is falſe that I ever ſpoke to the ſoldiers of the regiments of Naſſau, or to the Chaſſeurs of Trois Evache."

Preſident. "What did you ſay to the Life Guards, when you appeared at that Orgie?" Queen. "I applauded that banquet, becauſe it was to have produced the union of the life guards with the national guards."

Public Accuſer—"Have you not held ſecret councils at the houſe of the ci-devant Dutcheſs of Polignac, councils at which the ci-devant French Princes aſſiſted, and in which, after having diſcuſſed the fate of the empire, you gave yourſelf up to the infamous pleaſures of debauchery?" Queen. "All the ſtate of affairs were diſcuſſed in council, and no where elſe. I have no knowledge of the reſt of this aſſertion."

Public Accuſer. "Are not Thouret, Barentin, and De Eſpremeuil, the authors of the articles of the declaration of the 23d?" Queen. "The miniſters in place alone compoſed the council at that time."

Judge—"Did not your huſband communicate his deſigns to you, when he inveſted the Hall of the Repreſentatives of the people with troops?" Queen—"My huſband repoſed his confidence in me; he communicated to me the ſpeech which he was to have made on that occaſion. He had, in other reſpects, no bad intentions."

Judge—"Why did troops of the line inveſt Paris and Verſailles?" Queen—For the ſake of general ſafety."

Judge——"What uſe have you made of the immenſe ſums which you have been entruſted with?" Queen--No enormous ſum has been entruſted with me; the accompts of my houſehold will prove what uſe has been made of all I have received."

Judge --How did the family of the Polignacs, who was ſo poor at firſt, grow ſo rich?" Queen---"That family held offices at court, which were very lucrative."

The Queen was then queſtioned reſpecting the flight to Varennes. She acknowledged that ſhe opened the door and led the way from the Thuilleries, and that though they ſaw M. La Fayette as they croſſed the ſquare of the Carouſal, he knew nothing of their flight.

Herbert, ſubſtitute of the Commons, then gave evidence, with a view of ſubſtantiating the infamous charge of inceſt, and ſtated that it was founded upon the confeſſion of the young Louis himſelf.

When the Tribunal put the queſtion on this charge, the Queen indignantly replied as follows:

"I remain, Sir, ſilent on that ſubject, becauſe nature holds all ſuch crimes in abhorrence," and then turning with an animated air to the people, ſhe exclaimed, "I appeal to all mothers who are preſent in this auditory—is ſuch a crime poſſible?"

After the examination had cloſed, the Queen was condemned, "as guilty of having been acceſſary to, and having cooperated in different manœuvres againſt the liberty of France; of having entertained a correſpondence with the enemies of the Republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the Republic, by arming citizens againſt each other."

When the ſentence was read, the Queen caſt down her eyes, and did not raiſe them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law?" ſaid the Preſident to her. "Nothing," ſhe replied. He then addreſſed himſelf to her pleaders, "and you officious defenders." "Our miſſion is fulfilled with reſpect to the Widow Capet," ſaid they.

This morning, (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiouſly carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot from the Palace of Juſtice to the Place de la Revolution. The ſtreets were lined by two very cloſe rows of armed citizens. The Queen was in a white looſe dreſs, but they had tied her arms behind her. As ſhe paſſed along, the multitude frequently cried out "bravo." At the place of execution ſhe looked firmly around her on all ſides. She was accompanied by the ci-devant curate of St. Laudry, a conſtitutional prieſt, and on the ſcaffold preſerved her natural dignity of mind.

After the execution, three young perſons dipped their handkerchiefs in her blood. They were immediately arreſted.

Fronſon de Condray and Chaveau de la Garde, the pleaders for Marie Antoniette, had been put in a ſtate of arreſt before her execution, by order of the Committee of General Safety. The order ſays, that this is a meaſure of General Safety, that the arreſt ſhall laſt twenty-four hours, and that every attention ſhall be paid to theſe priſoners.

To be ſold by public ſale,

purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Elizabeth Grover, deceaſed, on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the townſhip of Radnor, and Delaware county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Evans, John Jones, and David Lewis. Whereon are erected, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a large ſtone ſhop adjoining to the dwelling-houſe, that would ſuit a tradeſman, a barn and ſtable, a good orchard, about ten acres of woodland, and about five acres of good watered meadow, the reſt of the land has been well manured with lime and dung, divided into ſmall lots, the whole of the fences in good repair, with clover ſown in the fields. A good title, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of April next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on the ſaid day, by JOHN GROVER, ROBERT GROVER, } Exec'rs.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to either of the executors.

January 13, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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ALMANACK,

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PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkeley and Son, of Liſbon, to a mercantile houſe in this city, dated

Liſbon, 28th Oct. 1793.

"We have the pleaſure to ſay we do not find that the Algerines have captured a ſingle American, numbers having arrived here, at Oporto, Cadiz, Bilboa, &c. and it is with infinite pleaſure we acquaint you, that the truce in queſtion was more the reſult of an unexpected event, than any ſtudied plan of this cabinet, who, ſo far from approving of the conſequences, have taken meaſures to protect your trade, and have actually diſpatched a frigate to their ſquadron in the bay of Gibraltar, with orders to examine at ſea every prize, and all that ſhall be found bound to the ports of this kingdom, are to be ſet free, and the Algerines not to moleſt any of them in future at ſea; and this government has appointed a convoy to protect the fifteen American ſhips now here, to a certain latitude, whence they will proceed home free from the Algerines. So that the apprehenſions we were under, in the firſt inſtance, are now nearly removed, as there is little or no riſk to any of your veſſels coming to this port, on which we heartily congratulate you."

A letter from John Bulkely and Son, dated 2d November, 1793, ſays—"There is a report in town that the ſhip Preſident, of your city, was captured by an Algerine off St. Mary's, which we wiſh may not be confirmed."

Extract of a letter from Hugh Goodan and Co. of Liſbon, dated 31ſt October 1793.

"Since writing this day, we have it by a public edict on 'change, that the court of Portugal have finally determined to protect all American ſhips deſtined (with proper cuſtom houſe clearances) from your ports to any ports in this kingdom, and have ordered a ſmall fleet on the coaſt to protect the ſame; and we alſo learn by the arrival of the Andromache frigate from Cadiz, that the Preſident, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia to Cadiz, is ſaid to be taken by an Algerine gun-boat of ſix guns the 26th inſt.

Town of Tuckebachee, on the Talapoofee river, Upper Creeks, Nov. 30, 1793.

SIR,

IT is with pleaſure I inform your Excellency, that in conſequence of a meeting which I have had at this place with the Chiefs of all the Creek nations, that peace and good underſtanding is again reeſtabliſhed between the United States, and the ſaid nations.

The Creeks bind themſelves to deliver to me all the priſoners in this land; to reſtore all the negroes, horſes and cattle, taken from Georgia, for twelve months paſt; to puniſh, capitally, five or more of their aggreſſors. Meaſures are taken for carrying into effect all theſe deſirable objects; and runners are ſent in every direction to make known the news of peace, and ſtrictly to forbid their people from injuring the perſons or property of the people of your State, or of the United States

I have therefore to requeſt that your Excellency will loſe no time in promulgating this information throughout your State, thereby to prevent any outrage being offered to ſuch Indians as may appear on your frontier, belonging to this nation, whilſt they conduct themſelves as friends.

I have not time to be more particular at preſent, but ſhall do myſelf the honour of writing you again in a few days, and am, with due reſpect,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES SEAGROVE,
Agent Indian Affairs, S. D. U. S.

His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

Taken from the files of the Executive,

(Atteſt)

EDWARD WATTS, S. E. D.

Capt. Hallowell, in the ſhip Betſey, arrived at Providence (R. I.) from Martinico. He informs, that the brig Triton, Captain Ridgaway, of Philadelphia, had been captured by the Rochambeau privateer, and carried in there; and that the Captain had ranſomed her for one hundred Joes.

The brig Brandywine Miller, Captain Mann, left Liſbon on the 4th November, in company with 60 ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of 7 Portugueſe men of war, of which were the following American veſſels: Ships Wilmington, Magee; America, Bright; Lark, Munroe; Barque Henry, Roberdeaux; Brig Nancy, Harris. They parted with the fleet the 10th November, being out of danger of the Algerines.

Bank of North America, 13th Jan. 1794.

At an annual election held this day, for twelve Directors, the following gentlemen were choſen.

John Nixon, Joſiah Hewes, Mordecai Lewis, Thomas Fitzſimons, Benjamin Fuller, William Smith, George Latimer, Joſeph Swift, Robert Waln, Miers Fiſher, John Morton, Richard Rundle.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

SEVERAL daring robberies having been committed of late in Newton, Glouceſter county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, it is hoped the Magiſtrates and all well-diſpoſed active perſons will, for their own ſecurity, as well as to render eſſential ſervice to the public, concert meaſures for apprehending this gang of villains, who were ſo bold as to attempt Mr. Richard Wells's ſtore, on Samuel Cooper's wharff, laſt Monday night. After trying every window-ſhutter in the ſtore in vain, they came to the window of a ſmall room, on the back ſide, where three lads were in bed. One of the villains made a noiſe, and was hailed by a little boy, who was immediately ordered to ſurrender; and, without waiting for an anſwer, one of them diſcharged a piece loaded with buck-ſhot, ſeveral of which were picked out of the blankets. The lads were nevertheleſs unhurt, and the villains eſcaped. *Query*, Would it not be expedient for all ſuſpected places to be ſearched, and ſuch perſons, who could not give a good account of themſelves, be carried before a Magiſtrate, and the law againſt vagrants put in force? for it is ſtrongly ſuſpected they are harboured in the ſaid townſhip.

Jan. 11, 1794. A JERSEY FARMER.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

INTELLIGENCE received yeſterday by the ſhip Waſhington, Captain Sylveſter, from Cork.

WEISSEMBOURG.

Report from the Head-Quarters, 14th October, at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy are defeated: the lines both at Lauterbourg and Weiſſembourg, are taken by aſſault. We have taken three redoubts, beſides colours, ſmall arms, &c. 23 pieces of cannon, with their horſes, and 700 priſoners; with break of day we are going to purſue the enemy further.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.

The great and bloody battle which ſhould have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected ſuch brilliant ſucceſs, was fought on the 15th and 16th inſtant, unfortunately to the diſadvantage of the Combined Armies.

You will have ſeen what the government has thought fit to tell the public, in the official Bulletins. But the facts, you may be aſſured, are ſuch as I have ſtated.

The loſs of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The Prince of Anhalt-Kauthen, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was ſtruck down by a ſhot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

It is now certain that the defeat of the left wing of Prince Cobourg's army, commanded by Tertzi, and Ho-Henloe, was the principal cauſe of the loſs of the battle, which obliged the generals to retreat in the night, to avoid being precipitated into the Sambre.---The retreat was effected in good order, and the enemy is now encamped along the other ſide of the river, partly under cover of the fortreſſes of Queſnoy and Valenciennes.

The regiments of Brechianville, Stein, Kaunitz infantry, Kavanagh, Cobourg, Barco, Royal Allamande cavalry, (a French regiment that came over with Dumourier) have ſuffered the moſt. That of Kavanagh had 213 men killed, and 180 wounded. The loſs of the other regiments was in the ſame proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men, commanded by General Jordon; General Dupont commanded their right. Levaſſeur and Bentahole, the two Repreſentatives of the People, appeared ſword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they annimated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they ſeemed to heſitate. Behind their firſt line, an immenſe number of women, without fear or diſorder, ſupplied the ſoldiers with ammunition, diſtributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded: ſuch were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The conduct of the Dutch troops in this action is ſtrongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Byland's dragoons fled outright, and left one of the flanks of the main body, which they were ſtationed to cover, quite expoſed; and that three whole compaies went over to the enemy.

The Engliſh, who came up juſt as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to diſplay their accuſtomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhauſted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry was ſo out of order, that they were unable to act.

The day before yeſterday, 400 French priſoners, and 39 waggon loads of the wounded, arrived here. The night after, came a convoy of 52 waggons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kaunitz: and yeſterday morning 68 waggons, with the wounded of ſeveral other regiments. Where to lay theſe unfortunate victims of war we know not. All the hoſpitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandages, and attendants on the ſick, are advertiſed for. On Saturday laſt the general return of the Auſtrians wounded in the Pays Bays was 6449.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in ſtrong terms of the danger to which Auſtrian Flanders is now expoſed; that without a reinforcement of 50,000 men at leaſt, he cannot anſwer for maintaining his preſent poſition; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the Engliſh. The inſtant that troops arrive here, they are ſent to join the army; as are all the ſtores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almoſt incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that General Wurmſer, on the 13th, attacked the lines of Weiſſembourg, with the Auſtrians and Heſſians; that after an action of eleven hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them attacked by aſſault; that the Duke of Brunſwick having turned their army attacked them at the ſame time in the rear; that the carnage was dreadful, more than 14,000 of the French and Auſtrians having fallen; that General Wurmſer took poſſeſſion of Weiſſembourg and Lauterbourg, and purſued the French to the gates of Straſburg: that 168 pieces of heavy cannon, all their baggage and ammunition, with 2900 priſoners, were taken from the enemy. The Auſtrians had 3500 men killed. The number of wounded is not yet aſcertained.

We are aſſured that Landau has offered terms of capitulation, which the Pruſſian General, who commands the ſiege, has refuſed; and that Straſburg will ſurrender on the firſt appearance of an army before it.

NIEUPORT, October 23.

The attack which the Carmagnols commenced yeſterday upon our town, and which continued to-day, would certainly have reduced the place, but for the inundation, which tho' very unpromiſing at firſt, about five o'clock in the afternoon, began to ſucceed ſo well, that at ſix the whole flat country around the town was overflowed about two feet high, and we ſaw the Carmagnols with a great deal of difficulty wading through the encircling flood. As the next tide, which comes in to-morrow morning about 4, will raiſe it at leaſt two feet higher, we are pretty ſure that the Sans Culottes will move off during the night, as quiet as poſſible; and we are in hopes that they will not be able to ſave their artillery, which, as far as we already know, conſiſts of four twelve pounders, and four howitzers.

This attack was, no doubt, a part of an extenſive plan, concerted by the committee of public ſafety, to fall at one and the ſame time upon our whole chain of poſitions from Nieuport to Maubeuge; and, if poſſible, to ſtrike a grand and deciſive blow before the end of the preſent campaign. As far as it concerns Furnes and Nieuport, it was executed in the following manner:

The Carmagnols advanced yeſterday morning in two columns againſt Furnes, the one from Hondſchote on the cauſeway, the other from Dunkirk, along the canal, which goes from this place to Furnes; each column conſiſted of about 3000 men. Our corps poſted at Furnes was about 1200 men ſtrong, but, ſtrange to tell, had not one ſingle cannon. Four companies of the Legion de la Chatre, who formed our advanced guard near Bullerſkamp, fought with the greateſt gallantry, and out of eight officers, five were wounded. The great ſuperiority of the enemy in number, and artillery, obliged our troops about two o'clock to fall back. They retreated in good order to Scharſhoot. Our garriſon was by this retrogade movement encreaſed to about 1000 men, but we had on our ramparts not one heavy cannon, and our whole artillery conſiſted of a few ſix pounders and field pieces.

The Sans Culottes made their appearance before our town yeſterday evening, and began to erect a battery near the Pelican, and ſituated on the right ſide of the canal, about half a mile from Nieuport. We fired a few ſhot againſt the battery, but without effect. This morning, at half paſt nine o'clock, a French trumpeter arrived with the uſual ſummons, wherein the commanding General of the Carmagnols allowed our Commandant, the Heſſian Colonel Wurmb, a quarter of an hour to conſider on his propoſals to ſurrender.---The anſwer was, that the garriſon were determined to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity.

At twelve the cannonade began upon the town, and unfortunately the very firſt ſhell thrown into the place, fell in a hay loft near a diſtillery and ſet it in flames, which threw all the inhabitants into the utmoſt conſternation. We returned the enemy's fire as well as we could, but, having no heavy cannon, and ſeeing no poſſibility of ſaving the town by any other means, but that of inundating the ſurrounding country, the neceſſity of our ſituation forced us to adopt it.

A little after three o'clock the firſt ſluice was opened, but with ſo little effect, that, deſpairing of ſucceſs, our Commandant gave orders, that whilſt the cannoneers and a part of the garriſon continued firing upon the enemy, the reſt ſhould begin to file off towards Oſtend.

A great part of the garriſon had already left the town, when, about four o'clock, the opening of the ſecond ſluice having been effected, the inundation anſwered our moſt ſanguine expectation. The troops which were on their march to Oſtend, then received orders to return, and an officer was ſent to General Ainſlie, with the important news of our unexpected relief; whilſt from our ramparts we enjoyed to ſee the conſternation and fright of the diſappointed Carmagnol banditti, wading to and fro through the encircling flood like ſo many ducks, without knowing on which ſide to turn to effect their eſcape.

The ſubjoined copy of the ſummons, ſent us by the General of the Carmagnols is taken from the original, and is highly worthy of the perſon who penned it:

To the Inhabitants of Nieuport.

"The 2d day of the 1ſt decade of the 2d month of the 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(This is October 23.)

"I ſummon you to ſurrender yourſelves immediately to the victorious arms of the French Republic, before which every thing muſt yield: and that ſix Citizens repair to my camp;---in failure of which, ſurrounded and attacked as you are both by ſea and land, your town ſhall be laid waſte, and I will enter it over the ſmoaking aſhes of your houſes, and the palpitating remains of your members,

"Let the example of Furnes be a warning to you, not to rely on thoſe who call themſelves you defenders; and who calumniate us, becauſe we beat them. (Signed)

"The General commanding the advanced guard of the French troops before Nieuport."

ANDERNACH, October 19.

An officer has this moment paſſed here, charged with diſpaches to the Prince de Cobourg, containing an account of the ſurrender of Landau. He ſaid that when he ſet out, Straſburg was entering into a capitulation. We are aſſured that the French have retired to the environs of Colmar.

LONDON, October 30.

Parliament is further porogued to the 10th December next.

The Flanders mail arrived this morning, and has done away all the reports that had been circulated of Oſtend being in the hands of the French.

Mr. Maſon, one of the King's Meſſengers, is arrived with diſpatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, which contain the important information that Landau has ſurrendered to the Combined Armies, and that deputies, from the municipality of Straſburgh were then at Head-Quarters, ſtipulating the conditions on which that place ſhould be alſo delivered up. The report of this courrier adds, that in this quarter the armies were proceeding from victory to victory, and they expected to be in immediate poſſeſſion of all Alſace; the armies were divided into four bodies, under four different Generals, to make the attack on Fort Louis, and every other important fortreſs, at one and the ſame time.

The news from the interior of France is of a more unpleaſing nature. The Royaliſts in La Vendee have been again routed, and Chollet, and another place in the vicinity, taken by the Republicans.

Mr. Dreſſing, the Meſſenger, arrived alſo this morning, with diſpatches from the Duke of York, by which we learn that the invaſion of Flanders by the French is happily and ſeaſonably checked. His Royal Higneſs made a rapid march to the relief of the poſts, and has encamped near Tournay. Bodies of troops are alſo on their march from the Prince of Cobourg, whoſe Head-Quarters are now at Bavay. We may therefore with confidence aſſure our readers, that Auſtrian Flanders is ſafe.

Mr. Maſon came from the Head-Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, which he left on Saturday. Theſe were then at Tournay. The Head-Quarters of Prince Saxe Cobourg at Bavay.

No general action had then taken place---Some ſkirmiſhes between the advanced parties of the two armies. It was ſuppoſed his Royal Highneſs would march to the relief of Oſtend and Nieuport.

The French were ſtill before Nieuport on Sunday; and the place had been on fire in ſeveral places; but there was no doubt entertained of its being able to hold out till a reinforcement could be made to the garriſon.

The movement of his Royal Highneſs would probably likewiſe induce the French to abandon their deſign upon that place and Oſtend.

Mr Dreſſing brings intelligence from the Allied army on the Rhine, of the moſt agreeable nature. The ſiege of Straſburg was to commence on the 22d, and it was not expected the place would long hold out---Landau was in flames.

On the 22d the French having aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Liſle, to the number of 8000 men, advanced with 20 pieces of cannon, to attack the Auſtrians at Willem, but after a briſk action of three hours, they retired with loſs.

To Sold, or Lett,

(And may be entered on the firſt of April)

FIVE Acres of Land, ſituate in Lancaſter townſhip, Lancaſter county, three miles from the borough, whereon are erected a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and mill-houſe, on a never failing ſtream of water, where a valuable paper-mill, fulling-mill, or any other mill-works, may be erected with a ſmall expence, as there is a new water-wheel of 18 feet high, with other Geers and implements on the premiſes, very convenient and ſuitable for any mill-work. There are likewiſe on the premiſes, a ſtone ſping houſe, erected over a never failing ſpring of moſt excellent water, a good garden, wherein the water may be conveyed, a good ſtable, and a ſmith's ſhop; and alſo a building wherein paper may be dried. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or leaſe, may at any time view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who is the owner, reſiding thereon.

* MICHAEL REINER.

Jan. 7, 1794.

To be LETT,

A STORE-HOUSE, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey, where Joſeph Swaby formerly lived---together with a Pork-houſe, Smoke-houſe, and conveniencies for Graineries, &c. and room for a family dwelling; it is an old ſtand for the ſhop-keeping buſineſs, and has been well accuſtomed, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, or ſooner. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

ANDREW YORK.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th day of September laſt, a Brindle COW, with the tips of her horns cut off, and branded on both horns, with the letters WHALL. The owner is deſired th come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 9, 1794. * JOHN GROVER.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt October, three ſtray CALVES, all yearlings. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their keeping. † CORNELIUS RUTH.

January 8, 1794.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by William Coxe, Esquire, of the City of Burlington, and Rachel his Wife, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the tracts and parcels of land herein after-mentioned, lately belonging unto William Smith, Esquire, late of the City of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate as is said; that is to say,

Of and in one house and the lot of land thereto belonging, on the East side of the street called High-Street, in the City of Burlington, at present in the tenure of Samuel Stiles, bounded on the North by a house and lot formerly belonging to Ann Hume, deceased, and now in the occupation of Micajah Ellis, on the West by the said High-Street, on the South by a house and lot lately belonging to James Smith, deceased, which same house and lot of land, whereof a division is now requested, was devised to the same William Smith, deceased, by the last will and testament of his father Richard Smith, deceased. Of and in a certain Plantation, composed of several Tracts, Lots and parcels of Land, lying and being or supposed to lie and be in the City of Burlington, and partly situated on Tanner's Run or Tan-House Run, which consists or is supposed to consist of the following parcels, or some of them: A tract or parcel of land, containing or supposed to contain sixty-three acres, purchased by Richard, father of the said intestate William Smith, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and devised by the said Richard Smith, by his last will, unto the same William Smith in fee, by the name of all that tract of land over Tan-House Run, be the same more or less, which I purchased from Cousin Joseph Smith, deceased, with the appurtenances, or by some other description in the will of the same Richard Smith, deceased, contained. Of three lots of meadow-ground, distinguished by surveys, No. 5, containing three roods; No. 6, containing half an acre and twelve perches; No. 7, containing two acres three roods and seventeen perches; together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, also devised by his said Father to the same William Smith, deceased, in fee-simple. Of two other lots of land, purchased by the same William Smith from Dinah Bard, deceased, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, on or near Tanner's Run aforesaid, which lots contain or are supposed to contain fourteen acres and a half of an acre, or thereabouts. Of two pieces of land, purchased by the same William Smith from John Imlay and Wife, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven; the one lying on Salem road, and in or near the City of Burlington, and containing or supposed to contain twenty-four acres and a half an acre of land, besides the usual allowance for highways; the other piece lying on the Island Creek, in the City of Burlington, containing or supposed to contain sixteen acres, or thereabouts. Of four small pieces of meadow, purchased by the same William Smith of and from John Lawrence and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, supposed to contain two roods and two perches; from Catharine Pearce and Ann Pidgeon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, containing or supposed to contain three roods and three perches; from Daniel Smith, deceased, by deed, dated on or about the twenty first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, supposed to contain one rood and fourteen perches and a half perch of land; and also five perches and four tenths of a perch bought of Benjamin Swett, the younger, and wife, as will appear by their deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight; all which pieces of land lie on or near the same Island Creek, in the City of Burlington aforesaid. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow or land on Tanner's Run or Tan-House Run aforesaid, in the City of Burlington, formerly purchased by the same William Smith of Joseph Hollinshead, deceased, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.—Of eleven acres of land, or thereabouts, on or near Salem road, in the former town-bounds of the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Levi Murrell, and Wives, to the said William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six. Of fifty acres, or thereabouts, conveyed, amongst other lands, by Richard Wells and Hannah Hartesthorn, the younger, unto the same William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, joining or supposed to join on the last-mentioned piece of eleven acres. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow-ground, on the road leading south-westwardly out of the City of Burlington, bounded on the North by Meadow now belonging to Joseph Smith, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by John Hollinshead, of the City of Burlington, by deed, bearing date on or about the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. Of two roods and twenty-six perches of Meadow on or near the Canal, in the same City of Burlington, conveyed by Joseph Smith and Wife to the same William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. Of twelve acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, lying between the new road to Philadelphia and Dunks's ferry-road, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee, by John Hoskins and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in or near the City of Burlington. Of fourteen acres, or thereabouts, of Upland or Meadow adjoining on the sluice bank, in the City of Burlington, conveyed unto the said William Smith in fee, by Joseph Bloomfield and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. Of a piece of ground on the west side of Salem road, on Tanner's or Tan House Run, containing or supposed to contain thirteen acres two roods and sixteen perches, conveyed by Mary Crispin and Samuel Crispin unto the said William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land, and buildings thereon erected, in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, conveyed unto the said William Smith in fee, by John Crosby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, now in the occupation of John Marlin. Of a piece of land, containing or supposed to contain fourteen acres one rood and fourteen perches of land, lying in the townships of Willingborough and Burlington, or one of them, and now in the tenure of John Kelly, purchased by the said William Smith of Henry Reeves and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five. Of thirteen acres and one third of an acre of land, on the West side of Salem road, and within the supposed bounds of the City of Burlington, as it formerly extended, conveyed to the said William Smith in fee, by John Crosby and Wife by deed, dated on or about the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two. Often acres and twenty-six perches of land, or thereabouts, on the road to Rancocus bridge, in the township of Willingborough, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Edward Cathrell, by deed, dated on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. Of a piece of ground in Willingborough aforesaid, containing or supposed to contain eight acres one rood and seven perches, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Joseph Costil and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of one acre and thirty-seven perches, or thereabouts, surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in Book L. folio 15, in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, and adjoining to lands formerly of John Crosby, William Hewlings, and Isaac Hewlings. Of fifty acres of woodland, or thereabouts, at Lion Swamp, in the township of Willingborough, purchased by the same William Smith of Thomas Rodman, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. Of one hundred and sixteen acres, or thereabouts, of woodland, in the township of Willingborough aforesaid, and conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Abel Pearson, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one. Of twenty-one acres of land, or thereabouts, adjoining to the last mentioned tract, purchased by the same William Smith of and from Richard Wells and Hannah Hartesthorne junior, by deed, bearing date on or about the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, fronting on the river Delaware, and the buildings thereon erected, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-five acres and twenty-four perches, or thereabouts. And also twelve acres of Meadow-ground in the township of Burlington, conveyed to the said William Smith in fee by William Hewlings, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of another Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, adjoining to the last mentioned Plantation, in Willingborough and Burlington townships, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-four acres and a half acre of land, or thereabouts, fronting on Delaware river; and twenty-one acres two roods and eighteen perches of land in the limits of the town of Burlington, on the new road to Philadelphia, conveyed by Abner Rogers and wife to the said William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. A Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, in the same town or township of Burlington, called or known by the name of Winder's ferry, and opposite Minnicks's ferry on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and fifteen acres and seventy-seven perches of land, conveyed to said William Smith in fee, by Abraham Winner and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of two lots of ground on Wood or Church-street, in the City of Burlington, containing or supposed to contain two acres and one fourth of an acre, devised unto the same William Smith in fee by his father Richard Smith, who purchased the same lots from Abraham Brown, junior, and Benjamin Furnis. Of one acre and seven perches of land, or thereabouts, being a lot of land lying at the corner of High-street and York Bridge-street, in the City of Burlington, purchased by the said William Smith of Edmund Fagan and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, on which same lot a survey was made to the said William Smith, which is recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office in Burlington, in book K. folio 174. Of a lot containing or supposed to contain five eighths of an acre, or thereabouts, near the Point in the City of Burlington, between Pearl-street and Delaware river; surveyed to the said William Smith on or about the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, and recorded in the same Surveyor's Office at Burlington, in Book H. folio 372. And of a lot of two acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Upland, on Broad-street, in the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Wife to the same William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one. I have nominated and appointed MOSES KEMPTON, and AARON WILLS, of the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, and DANIEL SMITH of the city of Burlington, Commissioners, to divide the said Tracts of Land into equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are made to me, at my house in the City of Burlington, on the first day of March next, the said *Moses Kempton*, *Aaron Wells* and *Daniel Smith* will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an Act, entituled, "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Coparceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand, this twenty third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES KINSEY, Chief Justice.

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, October 24th, 1793.

ON motion, and agreeably to leave given by the late House of Assembly:

Ordered, That John Moore White, Esquire, have leave to present a bill, authorising him to build a draw, at his own expence, in the bridge over Cohansey creek, at Bridgeton, the second Wednesday in the next sitting, on advertising the purport of the bill, and a copy of this order, in three public places in the county of Cumberland, and also in the Pennsylvania Gazette three weeks previous thereto.

By order of the House,

EBEN. ELMER, Clerk, pro. tem.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be presented, agreeably to the above order, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, authorising the subscriber to erect a draw of 25 feet, in said bridge, at his own expence, to be supported as the law shall direct.

JOHN MOORE WHITE.

Bridgeton, December 3d, 1793. † 5w

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, May 29, 1793.

A Petition from the Heirs and Administrators of William Burnet, Esq; deceased, praying that a law may be passed to manumit and set free the Negroes, late the property of the said deceased, was read, with several affidavits,

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill, on the 3d Tuesday of next sitting, previously advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, with a copy of this order, in one of the news-papers of the city of New-York, in the New-Jersey State Gazette, and the Pennsylvania Gazette, for at least three, weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the above *and a subsequent* order, a bill will be presented on the third Tuesday of the next sitting of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to manumit and set free negroes, Adam, Cloe (the elder) Cuffe, Jenny, Glasgow, Ambo, James, Charles, Cloe (the younger) and William, late the propeaty of the said William Burnet, Esq; deceased.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
ALEX. MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
BURNET MONTGOMERY,
JANE JACKSON,
} Heirs, and Adminis.

December 17th, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this instant, a bright bay MARE, rising 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a small saddle-mark on the off side, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which she carries crooked. Any person apprehending the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and securing the Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Twelve Dollars and reasonable charges for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGONER, at the Black Horse Tavern, North Front-street.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. † wtf.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the well known FARM, at New-London Cross Roads, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Esq; deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale, by the subscribers, Executors to the last will of the abovenamed deceased.

This Farm is so well known, that it is unnecessary to describe it very particularly. It is distant from Christiana Bridge 15 miles, from Newport 16, from Lancaster about 30, from the Susquehannah 17, and from Kennet Square 10 miles, and is situated at the intersection of the roads leading from Lancaster to Newport, and from Philadelphia to the Susquehannah. There are on the said Farm, a large quantity of meadow, a considerable proportion whereof is watered, a large quantity of woodland, a good brick dwelling-house and kitchen, barn, stables, and other out houses, all of which are in tolerable repair, and under good cedar roof. It contains upwards of 400 acres, and may be readily divided into two convenient Farms. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,
} Executors.

Cross Roads, December 20, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all Persons interested in the Lands formerly belonging to John Hilliard, of the township of Northampton, county of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate, That we the subscribers, appointed by James Kinsey, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, Commissioners, to make partition of the Lands to and amongst the children of the same John Hilliard, deceased, and any other person or persons interested therein, do intend to meet at the house of Frances Hilliard, widow of the said John Hilliard, deceased, in the township and county aforesaid, on the 27th day of January next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and either by ourselves, or in conjunction with the same Chief Justice, by ballot, to allot and fix upon the shares and parts of all persons interested therein, pursuant to the Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

Given under our hands, this 24th day of December, Anno Domini 1793.

MOSES WILLS,
JOSEPH BUDD,
MOSES KEMPTON.

MILLS for Sale.

THE beautifully situated Mills in the borough of Bristol, Bucks county; has two water wheels, four pairs of stones, two whereof are burrrs; a machine for cleaning wheat; bolting works compleat, for merchant and country business---with Evans's hopper boy, and elevators that will deliver wheat or corn into any part of the mill without labour of the miller; a packing machine, worked by water; a corn kiln, upon the best construction, for drying corn properly, with little fewel, and safe from fire, with a granery over it. The situation, (perhaps) superior to any in the state, as the Durham boats pass within call of the mills, and wheat can be procured from any part of the continent on the best terms, as there is a very good navigation to them. There is a very extensive retail, and from 8 to 10,000 bushels of grist per annum. Possession may be had on the 25th of March next. Further particulars, and terms of sale, may be known, by applying to the subscriber, near Darby, Delaware county.

HUGH LLOYD.

December 30, 1793.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, at No, 27, South Third-street. t. f.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE REINHOLDT, late of this city, Bookseller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to

CHARLES CIST, or
ANDREW GEYER,
} Executors.

Philadelphia, December 24 1793. 4t.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, in good repair, pleasantly situated in the town and county of Salem, containing about 20 acres; there is on said Lot a good brick House, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, hath been occupied these fifteen years as a store or tavern; a good well of water at the door, a large number of fruit trees of different kinds; about 5 acres of the above is good meadow; the whole in reasonable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next. Any person inclining to view said premises, and know the conditions, may be informed, by applying to BENJAMIN THOMPSON, in Pilesgrove, near Wood's-town, or ABRAHAM RUPMAN.

N. B. Also a LOT of LAND, lying on Oldman's creek, known by the name of the Storehouse Landing, or otherwise known by Vinimore's Landing, containing 1 acre. For terms apply as above. ‡ December 23, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3314.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1794.

To be ſold by public ſale,

purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Elizabeth Grover, deceaſed, on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the townſhip of Radnor, and Delaware county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Evans, John Jones, and David Lewis. Whereon are erected, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a large ſtone ſhop adjoining to the dwelling-houſe, that would ſuit a tradeſman, a barn and ſtable, a good orchard, about ten acres of woodland, and about five acres of good watered meadow, the reſt of the land has been well manured with lime and dung, divided into ſmall lots, the whole of the fences in good repair, with clover ſown in the fields. A good title, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of April next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on the ſaid day, by JOHN GROVER, } Exec'rs. ROBERT GROVER, }

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to either of the executors.

January 13. 1794. ‡

To be Sold, or Lett,

(And may be entered on the firſt of April)

FIVE Acres of Land, ſituate in Lancaſter Townſhip, Lancaſter county, three miles from the borough, whereon are erected a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and mill-houſe, on a never failing ſtream of water, where a valuable paper-mill, fulling-mill, or any other mill-works, may be erected with a ſmall expence, as there is a new water-wheel of 18 feet high, with other Geers and implements on the premiſes, very convenient and ſuitable for any mill-work. There are likewiſe on the premiſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, erected over a never failing ſpring of moſt excellent water, a good garden, wherein the water may be conveyed, a good ſtable, and a ſmith's ſhop; and alſo a building wherein paper may be dried. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or leaſe, may at any time view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who is the owner, reſiding thereon.

* MICHAEL REINER.

Jan. 7, 1794.

To be LETT,

A STORE-HOUSE, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey, where Joſeph Swaby formerly lived---together with a Pork-houſe, Smoke-houſe, and conveniencies for Graineries, &c. and room for a family dwelling; it is an old ſtand for the ſhop-keeping buſineſs, and has been well accuſtomed, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, or ſooner. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

ANDREW YORK.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th day of September laſt, a Brindle COW, with the tips of her horns cut off, and branded on both horns, with the letters WHALL. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 9, 1794. * JOHN GROVER.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt October, three ſtray CALVES, all yearlings. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their keeping. † CORNELIUS RUTH.

January 8, 1794.

Bank of Pennſylvania.

January 1, 1794.

THE Directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania have this day declared a dividend for the period, from the commencement of the operations of the Bank on the 8th of July laſt, to the 31ſt of December, incluſively, viz.

On Shares, on which the payment was compleated on or before the ſaid 8th of July, Dollars 14.

Shares on which the ſecond payments were compleated before

	Dolls.	Cents.
The 1ſt of Auguſt,	12	83
1ſt of September,	11	66
1ſt of October,	10	50
1ſt of November,	9	33
1ſt of December,	8	6

And for Shares on which the ſecond payments became due and were paid on the following days in December, in like proportion, as follows,

	Dolls.	Cents.
For the 3d December,	8	5
4th do.	8	1
5th do.	7	97
6th do.	7	93
7th do.	7	89
9th do.	7	82
11th do.	7	74
13th do.	7	66
14th do.	7	62

The payments for which dividends will be made to the reſpective Stockholders, on demand, after the 8th inſtant.

JONATHAN MIFFLIN, Caſhier.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 6.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, which propoſes an addition of one dollar per month to the preſent pay, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

It was moved to make the monthly pay five inſtead of four, as propoſed by the committee. After ſome converſation the propoſition was loſt by a very great majority.

An amendment was then offered by Mr. Clark, for the addition of four ounces of flour, and four ounces of meat, to the preſent rations.

After ſome time ſpent in the conſideration of this propoſition, it was moved to amend it by ſtriking out the four ounces of meat. This amendment failed, and the original propoſition was withdrawn, to give the members time to enquire into the preſent ſtate of the rations.

It was next propoſed to grant each ſoldier at the end of three years ſervice, or at his diſcharge, 100 acres of land, and a right of preemption to 100 more, in the vicinity of ſome of our poſts, provided they make an actual ſettlement, and reſide one year in that vicinity.

This propoſition was alſo loſt.

It was then moved, that the widows and orphans of the ſoldiers and officers who ſhall be in the ſervice, belonging to the preſent eſtabliſhment, ſhall be entitled to years half pay.

This motion was agreed to.

The committee then roſe and reported.

It was moved to appoint a committee to enquire whether any, and what, alteration ought to be made in the rations of the army of the United States.

Mr. Parker moved that the committee appointed laſt Thurſday on the Algerine buſineſs, be directed to report an eſtimate for placing the ports and harbours of the United States in a ſituation of defence, and ſupplying the magazines and arſenals with what may be neceſſary. This motion was laid on the table.

The report on the memorial of A. G. Fraun-cis, which approves the conduct of the Secretary of the Treaſury, in the tranſactions complained of by the memorialiſt, was taken up.

The reading of the papers being called for, the galleries were cloſed.

Tueſday, January 7.

Sundry petitions were preſented and referred. The petitions for an encreaſe of ſalary to perſons employed in the public offices were moved to be referred to a committee. This motion was negatived.

The motion laid on the table yeſterday by Mr. Parker, reſpecting the defence of our ports, and the encreaſe of our military ſtores, was taken up. After ſome conſideration the firſt part of the motion was referred to the committee on the Algerine buſineſs, and the latter part withdrawn.

The committee appointed, reported a ſet of rules for the interior regulation of the Houſe. Ordered to lie on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, ſuggeſting the propriety of creating an office of ſuperintendant of ſupplies under the war-department. He alſo tranſmitted an account of contingent expences out of the ſum of ten thouſand dollars appropriated

The petition from Stephen Sayre, praying an allowance for ſervices in Europe, was read and referred to the Secretary of State.

The bill altering the flag of the United States, from the firſt of May 1795, by the addition of two ſtripes and two ſtars, was taken up.

After ſome time ſpent in committee of the whole on this bill, it was reported and ordered by the Houſe for a third reading to-morrow.

A report in favour of the prayer of the petition of Henry Hill was preſented.

On motion, the reſolutions adopted by the Houſe on Tueſday laſt with cloſed galleries, after ſome debate, were ordered to be publiſhed, and a committee was appointed to report ſuch parts of the communications of the Preſident, on which thoſe reſolutions are founded, as require ſecrecy, with a view that the reſidue be publiſhed. Adjourned.

Wedneſday, January 8.

Sundry petitions were read, praying compenſation for ſervices and ſupplies, alſo for allowances for depreciation on payments received in paper money; referred to ſelect committee.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing a ſtatement of the tonnage of the United States and of the progreſs of their commerce ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Government, read and ordered to be printed.

The petition of William Lawrence, a refugee from Nova-Scotia during the late war, preſented by Mr. Sherburne, was read, praying relief from Congreſs on account of loſſes and ſervices—referred to a ſelect committee.

The bill making an alteration in the flag of the United States was read the third time.

Mr. B. Bourne moved that it ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee—Mr. Watts ſeconded the motion; he ſaid his object was, to have a clauſe added to eſtabliſh the flag of the United States, ſo that in caſe of new acceſſions to the Union, future applications for alterations may be precluded—he added, that he ſuppoſed the title of the bill, ſhould the amendment he propoſed take place, ought to be a bill to eſtabliſh the flag of the United States.

The motion for a reference to a ſelect committee being put, was negatived—49 to 39.

Mr. Watts then moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted to the committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of introducing a clauſe to fix for ever the flag of the United States—this motion was loſt.

The queſtion then was, Shall this bill paſs?—the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the members, are, Yeas 50, Nays 42.

The committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alteration would be proper to be made in the rations of the troops of the United States, brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the renewal of loſt or deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions; Mr. Trumbull, chairman.

In diſcuſſing this bill, the old difficulties occurred in reſpect to making proviſion competent to ſecuring the United States from impoſition and fraud in applications for the renewal of certificates.

Various amendments were propoſed and rejected, others agreed to.

The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the bill—they then roſe and reported the ſame with ſundry amendments—which were read, and, with the bill, laid on the clerk's table.— Adjourned.

Thurſday, January 9.

A petition of a number of Germans ſettled in the State of Virgnia was read, praying that a ſufficient number of the Laws of the United States may be printed in the German language—laid on the table.

Mr. Dearborn laid a motion on the table, which was ſeconded by Mr. Coffin, that a committee be appointed to report on the expediency of erecting a light-houſe on the iſland of Seguin, in the mouth of Kennebeck river, in the diſtrict of Maine.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, entituled "An Act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," as truly enrolled.

The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

The Houſe proceeded to conſider the amendment agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill for compleating and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States. Adjourned.

Friday January 10.

Mr. Smiley preſented the petition of Ann Ladley, praying compenſation for the ſervices of her late huſband, during the late war—read and referrrd to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Madiſon preſented the petition of George Taylor, jun. chief clerk in the office of the department of ſtate, praying, for ſundry reaſons therein ſtated, an augmentation of his compenſation—read and referred to a ſpecial committee, conſiſting of Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Foſter and Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Lyman moved that all the petitions on the ſame ſubject be referred to the ſame committee.—Agreed.

Mr. Dexter preſented the petition of Sarah Parker, Widow of Lieut. Col. Parker, who was wonnded at the battle of Bunker's hill, and died in Boſton goal, praying that the penſion allowed to the widow and orphans of other deceaſed officers may be extended to her—laid on the table.

The petition of James and William Smith, preſented by Mr. Baldwin, was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to a ſelect committee.

Some other petitions were read and referred.

It being moved to go into a committee of the whole on the eſtimate of appropriations.

Mr. Giles, after ſuggeſting ſeveral reaſons in favour of ſeparating the items in the eſtimate appropriated for the ſupport of the civil liſt, and diſcharging the current expences of government, from the articles deſigned for other purpoſes, moved that the houſe ſhould now take up the reſolution agreed to by the committee of the whole yeſterday, and make that the ſubject of a bill by itſelf.

Mr. Nicholas ſupported this motion—he urged ſeveral conſiderations ariſing from the ſituation of the members—and the embarraſſment which would attend the deliberations of the Houſe from blending ſo many diſtinct objects in one bill.

It being remarked that the next article in the eſtimate was ſo connected with the preceding, that it was neceſſary it ſhould be included in the ſame bill.

Mr. Nicholas withdrew his ſecond to the motion—and the Houſe went into committee of the whole—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Boudinot moved a reſolution covering the next article in the eſtimate—The Item, providing for the ſalaries of the clerks to the Loan-offices, being objected to—it was paſſed over for the preſent.

This part of the eſtimate being gone thro' with, Mr. Giles moved that the committee ſhould riſe—this motion was ſeconded by Mr Nicholas, and ſupported by Mr. Madiſon.

The reſolution moved by Mr. Boudinot, providing that the ſum of 107,693 dollars and 43 cents be appropriated for ſundry purpoſes, was agreed to.

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe took into conſideration the two reſolutions, and adopted the ſame.

Mr. Giles then moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill agreeable to the two reſolutions; this motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Boudinot then moved a reſolution, the object of which is to direct the Secretary of the Treaſury to lay before the Houſe further information reſpecting the Loan-Offices—this was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas, of the committee appointed to examine and report, on the confidential communications of the Preſident of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report, which was laid on the table.

Mr. S. Smith, of the committee on the memorial of the Relief-Committee of Baltimore, preſented a report, which was read and laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the appointment of a ſuperintendant of the iſſues of ſupplies, was taken into conſideration, and referred to a ſpecial committee to report on the expediency of the appointment of ſuch an officer.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, January 13.

A report was brought in from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of tonnage. Ordered to be printed.

Sundry petitions were diſpoſed of.

The Houſe then, agreeably to the order of the day, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the ſituation of our commercial relations with foreign countries; and after conſiderable progreſs, the committee roſe, and then the Houſe adjourned.

*** It ſhould have been noticed in the minutes of Wedneſday's proceedings, that Mr. Giles moved to go into committee of the whole, on the enquiry into the tranſactions of the Treaſury Department—this motion was ſuperſeded by the preſſure of other buſineſs.

Tueſday, January 14.

Sundry petitions, of an unimportant nature, were diſpoſed of.

The ſubject of our commercial intercourſe with foreign nations was taken up early in the day in committee of the whole. Mr Madiſon, in a ſpeech of great length, replied to Mr. Smith's obſervations made yeſterday. The committee roſe and the Houſe adjourned an hour earlier than common, owing to the ſenſation which the receipt of an account of the recapture of Toulon and capture of the Duke of York and his army, produced.

Wedneſday, January 15.

After reading and referring ſeveral petitions, a motion was made to go into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, reſpecting the foreign commerce of the United States. This motion was ſucceeded by another, to ſuſpend the conſideration of this ſubject, till the correſpondence of the Executive with the Britiſh miniſter ſhould be printed and in the hands of the members; this motion was negatived; and the houſe went into committee; Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was continued till near three o'clock; when the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter from M. Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the republic of France, to the United States, dated December 20, 1793; and a copy of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of South-Carolina. The letter was read—it ſtates that the Miniſter had not authoriſed the enrolling, arming and equipping of an armed force in any part of the territory of the United States, but that purſuant to authority and inſtructions ſtom the executive council of the French Republic, he had delivered commiſſions to ſundry republican citizens in the ſtate of South Carolina, who had determined to expatriate themſelves—theſe perſons were to go to join the people called ſavages, to fight under the orders of the French Republic, againſt their enemies the Engliſh and Spaniards

The proceedings of the Legiſlature of South-Carolina, relative to this buſineſs, were then read, by which it appears that a number of perſons in that ſtate had accepted commiſſions from Mr. Genet—that they had proceeded to enliſt ſundry perſons—theſe, when embodied, were to rendezvous in Georgia, and to act on the Spaniſh ſettlements on the frontiers, or otherwiſe in conjuction, if a French fleet ſhould appear on the Southern coaſt.

A reſolution received from the Senate, propoſing an amendment to the Conſtitution, was read and laid on the table.—This refers to the ſuability of ſtates.

The papers accompanying the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, received this day, it was voted, ſhould be printed.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to enquire and report on the acts that are near expiring, reported ſundry acts in that predicament.

A petition of Jacob Millegan, of South Carolina, was read—and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A report on the petition of Ephraim Kimberly was read—and referred to a ſelect committee, to prepare and bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

Thurſday, January 16.

The reſolution received from the Senate yeſterday, propoſing an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, was read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—The report of the Secretary of State, on the foreign commerce of the United States—and the reſolutions of Mr. Madiſon founded thereon—were again under conſideration—Mr. Nicholas ſpoke largely on the ſubject in favour of the general principle of the reſolutions—ſome obſervations were made by ſeveral other members—the committee, at length, roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received and read, from the Preſident of the United States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters which originated in a correſpondence between our miniſter at Paris, and the French miniſter for foreign affairs, relative to ſundry commercial tranſactions—the detention of American veſſels in the ports of France—and the capture of the American ſhip Laurens, &c. There was one paper written in French, which it was directed ſhould be tranſlated.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing ſtatements reſpecting the loan-offices—read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring ſeveral petitions, &c.—the Houſe adjourned.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

September 3.

The Engliſh have not yet got footing in any place but Toulon, though not from any want of endeavour in them to purchaſe other maritime towns. They have been foiled at Cette, Bourdeaux and Dunkirk,—and they have likewiſe experienced the ſame fate at Boulogne. Andre Dumont writes, that four days later and the counter-revolution would have been complete: the companies were diſarming, foreigners flocked to the town, and for three days Engliſh veſſels had appeared off the harbour. Dumont harangued the people, who cried 'Vive la Convention! Vive la Republique! Vive la Montagne! Theſe exclamations were the ſignal to the downfall of the Royaliſts. Many Engliſh were arreſted, and three hundred ci-devants who had gorgets in their pockets, with the inſigna of royalty. The conſtituted authorities have been renewed and compoſed of good Republicans, pointed out by the popular ſociety.

A battalion of Sans Culottes has been raiſed, which bears the name of Lepelletier.—Boulogne at laſt is French: in three days the Engliſh would have ſullied the ſhore.

Amar, in the name of the committee of General Safety, preſented the report on Briſſot, and the members of the Girondine party. After a long diſſertation on their conduct, he moved:

I. That the Convention ſhould accuſe

Briſſot	Valle
Vergniaux	Duprat
Genſonne	Mainville
Guadet	De la Haye
Duperret	Bonnet
Catra	Cambon
Syellery	Condorcet
Fauchet	Lacaze
Doulcet	Lidon
Fonſiode	Fermont
Ducos	Mazuyer
Gamon	Savary
Mollevaut	Lehardi
Gardier	Hardi
Valaze Vatadi	Borlean
Rouyer	Antiboule
Laſource	Leſterp Beauvais
Iſhard	Duval [L. Seine.]
Deverite	Benon
Noel	Conſtard

Andre (of Corſica) Grangeneuve, Vegee, and Philip le Egalite, of having conſpired againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic.

II. They ſhall immediately be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

III. The preſent Decree is not to produce any alteration in the accuſation againſt Buzot, Louvet, and Petion, who are accuſed of being traitors to their country.

IV. Thoſe who ſigned the Proteſts of the 6th and 19th of June laſt, and who are not mentioned in the firſt article of the decree, ſhall immediately be put in a ſtate of arreſt, and their effects ſealed up. The committee of General Safety ſhall prepare a ſeparate report relative to them.

[There were 54 who ſigned the Proteſt.]

One of the members expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the adjournment of the diſcuſſion of the decree of accuſation againſt the members, whom, nevertheleſs, the Convention had ordered to be arreſted. "The time," he exclaimed, "is at length arrived, when the Republic ought to know thoſe who have been guilty of treaſon at the period when they were affecting to reprobate and denounce traitors.—The moment is, at length arrived, when to the view of France ſhould be expoſed thoſe who have conſpired againſt the Republic by falſe accuſations againſt the real defenders of their country.—A tremendous puniſhment ſhould overwhelm thoſe who have ſullied the National Repreſentation—who by falſehood and calumny, have lighted the torch of civil war in every part of France. I move that a decree ſhould be made, without any other report than that which has juſt been read to us."

Fonfrede, one of the arreſted deputies requeſted permiſſion to ſtate ſome particulars relative to a fact contained in the report.—He was deſired to defer this ſtatement till he ſhould be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

"Ducos and I," exclaimed he, "have been accuſed of having written letters to Bourdeaux."

Aldiette, interrupted him, "Of having maſſacred the Patriots at Marſeilles, of having then produced the ſurrender of Toulon, the rebellion of Lyons, the defection of La Vendee; of all theſe crimes you are accuſed. Attempt not to ſpeak here—the Tribunal is the proper place."—(Violent applauſe.)

Billaude Varrennes.—"Let not the Convention forget one man, whom every ſentence of the report accuſes of the moſt criminal intentions. I move, that Phillippe Egalite ſhould be compriſed in the decree of accuſation, which delivers all the conſpirators to the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris."

The motion was received with great applauſe, and immediately decreed.

Billaude Varennes, in continuation.—"I would have the conduct of the Convention as dignified as it is juſt. The decree we are about to pronounce, ſhould be pronounced with as much ſolemnity as that which ordered the tyrant to the ſcaffold. Let every member deliver his opinion, and each arm himſelf with the poignard which is to inflict vengeance on the traitors. I move that the decree ſhould be pronounced by the Appel Nominal."

Robeſpierre.—I move that the decree of accuſation ſhould ſimply be put to the vote.

The Convention paſſed the decree of accuſation, and adopted the other propoſitions of the committee of general ſafety.

[As ſoon as it was known by the people, who waited in great crowds on the outſide of the Thuilleries, that the Convention had paſſed the decree of accuſation, exclamations of Vive la Republique proceeded from every perſon.]

Albitte, who had been a Commiſſioner in the Southern departments, expreſſed his ſurpriſe that Ribaud de St. Etienne, whoſe writings had poiſoned the minds of the inhabitants of theſe departments, had not been included in the decree of accuſation.

Amar obſerved, that the committee did not think it neceſſary to compriſe in the decree, ſuch of the traitorous deputies as had been declared traitors to their country, and outlawed.

Adritte moved, that Aubry be decreed to be in a ſtate of accuſation. "He was the man," he exclaimed, "who while he was member of the military committees, made you paſs decrees, whoſe concealed object was to diſorganize your military ſyſtem. He was the man who wiſhed to diſperſe the Pyrenean army, who wiſhed to make Grenoble the central point of the circle of the force departmentale. The proofs of theſe facts are depoſited with the committee of general ſafety.

Wedneſday, October 10.

Letter from Lacombe St. Michel, repreſentative to the people of Corſica, to the Preſident of the Convention.

Calvi, Oct. 1.

"Citizen Preſident, my letter of the 16th of September, informed you of the anſwer which I gave to an Engliſh flag of truce, which I refuſed to receive. After having cut off my communication by ſea with St. Florent and Baſtia, ſome Engliſh veſſels gave the ſame ſummons to theſe two cities. I know not what was the anſwer of the officers who commanded there, but I truſt it was republican. The Engliſh, after having examined Calvi and St. Florent, being of opinion the latter place was more acceſſible than the former, was reſolved to attack it. The attack was concerted with Paoli, who had come down from Corte to Murato, where, as uſual, he prudently keeps at a diſtance from the fire. For two days, two veſſels cannonaded the battery of Fornelli, in the gulph of St. Florent; Leonerti, Ex-Legiſlator, commanded the land forces, and had along with him four field pieces, which the Engliſh had given him. The fire was briſk; we have not, as far as I am informed, loſt one Frenchman, the Engliſh acknowledged to have loſt 17 men, and had ſeveral wounded, among whom is a Captain of a ſhip, and Maſſeria, a friend of Paoli, and of rank among the Engliſh. A great ſtorm having ariſen during the engagement, the Engliſh re-embarked; they left the four field pieces to Corſicans.—During the night, the French made a ſortie from Bornelli; they attacked and purſued the Corſicans, and took from them four pieces of cannon. On the ſame day the Corſicans attacked St Florent, Batrimonio, Barbagio, and Furiani; they were every where repulſed with loſs.

"I received the details by the way of the interior and from confidential perſons, whom I had ſent into Nebio. Such, citizen Preſident, are the men who ſent to the bar of the Convention a Ferrandi, a Conſtantini, to declaim againſt me and my colleagues: and to proteſt, that the rebellious adminiſtration and Paoli wiſhed to be Frenchmen. I ſend to the committee of Public Safety a curious publication. I expect with impatience the approach of the Engliſh, and of the faithful ſubjects of Paſcal, the firſt to Calvi. The enemy knew, without doubt, that the artillery of the place is out of order; but I am there, and am every day exerciſing 210 cannoniers, who will do them more miſchief than they are aware of.—(Applauded.)

(Signed)

"LACOMBE SAINT-MICHEL."

The Commiſſioners and Secretary of the diſtrict of Louviers, for diſcovering non-juring prieſts, wrote to the National Convention, as follows:

"The genius of liberty conducted us in the middle of the darkeſt night to the retreat of a non-juring prieſt, more than four-ſcore years old, on whom we found 50 pieces of gold, of 24 livres, 66 pieces of ſilver, of 6 livres, ſtamped with the old mould, which formed the treaſury of this refractory obſtinate man, with a gold watch and a Manheim Snuff-box, &c."

Second announced, that he had found out the means to direct balloons at pleaſure, and from this diſcovery he thinks the enemy will recieve great injury.—Referred to the committee of Public inſtruction, where Second will exhibit his diſcovery.

Saint Juſt made a report on the law againſt the Engliſh. The Engliſh, ſaid he, have violated towards us the Law of Nations in an attrocious manner; and the decree againſt them is only a conſequence of that diſtruſt with which the Engliſh government has juſtly inſpired us. It is wiſhed that the law ſhould extend to all foreigners. Is it not evident that the more numerous theſe whom we endeavour to intimidate, the fewer we ſhall in reality intimidate? We have not paſt a law againſt the Engliſh people, but againſt their government. Let England awake. We will aſſiſt her as friends to rid herſelf of Kings. Since the Engliſh have maſſacred the Repreſentatives of the people at Toulon, the Houſe of Commons ought to tremble for itſelf; the blow inflicted upon us ſtrikes againſt it. Thoſe who wiſh that the law ſhould extend to other foreigners, do not percieve that the other powers have not the ſame excluſive ſyſtem with the Engliſh. We ought to be in a ſtate of revolution, of force and of energy, againſt a people who are in a ſtate of treachery. It is by force that we ſhall conquer. Briſſot deceived the convention by philoſophy. In the preſent moment, they wiſh to deceive you by politics. The following is the plan of the Decree propoſed by the committee of Public Safety.

Art. I. Foreigners, born ſubjects of the powers with whom the Republic is at war, ſhall be confined till the peace.

II. They ſhall be treated with care.

III. Women married to foreigners, previous to the law, are not included in the decree, provided they are not ſuſpected, or married to ſuſpected perſons.

Chabot demanded that the conduct of foreigners ſhould be examined into before they were confined, as there might be found among them perſons of integrity, and that a tribunal ſhould be created for that purpoſe. He acknowledged that he had eſpouſed a foreigner, but that he was not influenced by this conſideration, and that he was ready to ſacrifice nature to his country.

Robertſpierre replied, that all foreigners are ſuſpected perſons: that the moſt patriotic are the moſt dangerous: that they are the concealed agents of Auſtria, which ſtill keeps up a conſiderable faction in the boſom of the Republic. The 31ſt of May was fatal to the Anglo-Pruſſian faction. The law againſt foreigners will be fatal to the Auſtrian faction. Thus law is rigorous, it will without doubt involve ſome valuable philoſophers, but theſe are few, and beſides, the law is ſo magnanimous, that it will find apologiſts, even in thoſe who are affected by it.

Barrere. We ſhall then have a perfect Revolutionary law, namely, a law without exception. The Engliſh have committed the moſt attrocious offence, by maſſacreing a repreſentative of the people, and the infamy of that tranſaction can only be expunged by the ruin of England.—(Loud applauſe.)

Several exceptions were preſented to the preceding law: they were rejected and the plan of the decree was adopted. The exceptions were referred to the committee of public ſafety.

The committee of public ſafety preſented a plan for lodging the young men in requiſition at Paris. Offelin informed the Convention that he had diſcovered in a concealed place 1200 mattraſſes, 1200 coverlets, and camp equipage for almoſt eight thouſand. Theſe articles belonging to the ci-devant Count d'Artois, Offelin demanded that they ſhould be appropriated to the uſe of the young men. (Applauded and decreed.)

October 17.

Bunard de Jointer wrote from Mombeliard the 10th of October, as follows.

"I make uſe of a bit of paper found in the caſtle of the Duke of Wurtemburgh, to tell you, that his principality belongs now to France. After having been informed that the little Duke had furniſhed his contingent to the allied armies, and that his children were in the Emperor's ſervice, I have this morning entered Mombeliard with a battalion of Dole, 50 cavalry and ſome ſmall artillery. We took the city without difficulty, nor was there a gun fired.

"I have laid hold of all the caſh. Hitherto I have found only 18,000 livres, 7000 ſterling in ſpecie, there remains furniture in the caſtle to the amount of 15,000 livres (6000 ſterling) which I ſhall ſell. I ſhall make haſte to get the corn threſhed, and ſend it to the army of the Rhine.

"I ſhall form a diſtrict, a municipality, and a club, in this town, and ſequeſter all the domains of the Prince.

"Feudal ſigns ſhall be replaced by the Cap of Liberty, and I ſhall try to revive the confidence of our aſſignats, which are very much diſcredited in this country."

LONDON, October 21.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we received, in addition to the intelligence brought by our private letters from Oſtend, an account of the raiſing of the ſiege of Maubeuge, which it is ſaid, was occaſioned by the defeat of General Clairfayt, who was forced to croſs the Sambre in great precipitation. This defeat of the Auſtrian General is alluded to in other Oſtend letters.

Although the account of the raiſing of the ſiege was tranſmitted to us from moſt reſpectable authority, the want of time has not enabled us yet to make ſuch an enquiry as would induce us to pledge ourſelves to the truth of the account.

It is determined, that 140 independent companies are to be regimented, ten companies to a regiment. The field officers are to be taken from old regiments, Captains to be Majors, Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, &c. without purchaſe, and their former commiſſions to be ſold, the produce of which is to be applied towards the recruiting.

Raiſing of the Siege of Maubeuge.

This intelligence was received from Lord Eglin's brother, the honourable Mr. Bruce, who is at Bruſſels.

The French, for ſeveral days paſt, had made ſallies from their entrenched camp at Maubeuge. As in many of thoſe they had been ſucceſsful, it was reſolved to make a general attack on the diviſion under General Clairfayt.

The attack was conducted with ſuch force and perſeverance, that General Clairfayt was under the neceſſity of diſpatching an Aid de-Camp to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, requeſting him to advance immediately to his aſſiſtance.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg accordingly croſſed the Sambre with his whole army.

The aſſiſtance which the Prince furniſhed to General Clairfayt, was not ſo efficacious as to reſiſt the torrent which the French poured upon the Allied army. It was only ſufficient to prevent General Clairfayt's army from being cut to pieces.

After a vigorous endeavour to drive the French back to their entrenched camp, the Allied army found it neceſſary to retreat and croſs the Sambre.

The raiſing of the ſiege was the neceſſary and immediate conſequence of this defeat.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg had two horſes ſhot under him.

The bad news, which was tranſmitted to us yeſterday, by an expreſs that left Oſtend a day after the mail, but which we did not think proper to publiſh, leſt it ſhould give groundleſs alarm, was, that the Duke of York had been obliged to throw himſelf, with his whole detachment that was to reinforce the Prince of Cobourg, into Valenciennes, where he was ſaid to be ſurrounded by the French. One part of this we now find to be undoubted.

dy true; that the duke had been under the neceſſity of retreating to Valenciennes; the other part, it is to be hoped will not be confirmed, by the letters, which we impatiently expect from the continent, by the Flanders mail now due.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

Lateſt News from Europe.

Capt. Dodge in the ſhip Aſtrea, arrived here on Wedneſday from Oſtend, which place ſhe left the 28th of November, by whom, and by Mr. Dixon, a paſſenger in the Aſtrea, we learn. That ſince the retreat of the Prince of Cobourg from before Maubeuge, no action of importance had taken place.

That on the 4th of Nov. the French army raiſed the ſiege of Nieuport.

That on the 14th of November, the Britiſh troops, in number about 4000, which had lately arrived at Oſtend, embarked and ſailed for the Weſt-Indies.

That the Britiſh army under the Duke of York were going to winter quarters, part at Oſtend, part at Bruges, and ſome other place, and that the Auſtrian army were to keep the field during the winter.

We further learn, from Mr. Dixon, that he was in London on the 5th of November, that in London, by the lateſt accounts they had had from Lord Hood, they were informed that Toulon was beſieged by about 16,000 men; and that the army which defended it was ſuppoſed to be about 7,000 men—a force which was thought ſufficient to defend the place till further ſuccour ſhould arrive to them

It was ſaid at Oſtend that 30,000 men had been diſpatched from the French northern army to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Toulon.

(Another Paper ſays,)

By the ſhip Aſtrea, which arrived here, from Oſtend, on Wedneſday evening, in 47 days, we are informed, that all was tranquility in that place, on the 25th of November; that the 3d, 28th, 54th, and 59th regiments, had, by orders of the Duke of York, ſailed from Oſtend, either on the 10th or 12th of November, arrived at Portſmouth, and, with 13 other battalions, all under the command of lieutenant general Sir Charles Grey; the naval ſervice, under that of vice admiral Sir John Jervis, had immediately ſailed from thence, for the iſland of Barbadoes. About the 20th of October, major generals Preſcot and Dundas, departed from Portſmouth, for the Weſt-Indies, to aſſemble all the Britiſh forces, already in the Caribean Iſlands, preparatory to the grand armament's arrival, that there may be no delay in commencing operations againſt the French poſſeſſions, in thoſe ſeas.

A letter by the Aſtrea, to a merchant in this city, informs that Oſtend was on the 25th of November in perfect tranquility, nor had the inhabitants any information of thoſe occurrences, ſaid to have been received here and in Philadelphia, reſpecting the taking of Toulon with every ſhip which were in the port and in the harbour, and the capture of the Duke of York, with his whole army, priſoners.

Our readers may be aſſured that the above is much more recent intelligence than any hitherto announced from Europe ſince the arrival of the Nancy, Capt. Sylveſter, from Cork. The ſhip Aſtrea left Oſtend more than 30 days later than the veſſel arrived from Havre, at Philadelphia, which it is ſuggeſted had brought the accounts publiſhed yeſterday in the New-York papers.

From a gentleman by the laſt arrival from Oſtend, which place he left on the 28th of November, we learn, that the duke of York, with his army, was between Ypres and Valenciennes, and that a conſtant communication was kept up between him and Oſtend. The accounts of his capture ſeem therefore premature. It alſo appears by intelligence derived from the ſame ſource, that Toulon was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, but was thought would ſoon be taken, as the French were rapidly augmenting their force round that place: the ſame gentleman informs, that 8000 men had been embarked at Oſtend on a ſecret expedition.

Capt. Wm. Lewis, who left Point Petre, Guadaloupe, the 23d of December, brings information of an inſurrection which took place three days previous to his departure, among the whites, mulattoes, and negroes; which was owing to the traitorous conduct of the general,—he, having been tried and acquitted. The people were all under arms, and little or no buſineſs going on, when Capt. Lewis left there.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Monday laſt, purporting, that the letters which he ſent to France, relative to the recall of the French Miniſter, were received; that "his "conduct was unequivocally diſapproved "of, and that his recall would be expedited "without delay."

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, dated the 6th inſt. in the evening.

"Two gentlemen juſt arrived here from Charleſton, (S. C.) report, That a French 20 gun ſhip and an Engliſh 18 gun frigate had a ſevere action near the Harbour; that the Engliſh ſhip was taken and brought into Charleſton; in conſequence of which a riot took place between the French and Engliſh on their arrival, and that the city conſtable was killed in ſuppreſſing the fracas."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated January 16, 1794.

"An American veſſel has arrived here from Cadiz, ſhe fell in with an Engliſh ſeventy-four, in a diſtreſſed condition. The captain of this ſhip informed the American, that there had been a ſevere engagement between the two fleets, and that the Engliſh, after being much injured, put into Torbay."

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 19, 1794.

"Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Aſtrea, from Oſtend, which place ſhe left on the the 28th of November. No information is to be got out of the officers. I ſent on board to learn ſomething from the ſeamen, but they anſwer to every queſtion, *I do not know.* They were aſked whether Oſtend was in the hands of the French, their anſwer ſtill was *I do not know.* The coffee-houſe politicians were unable to make out any of the intelligence brought by this veſſel."

WILLIAM NICHOLS is appointed Clerk of the Alderman's court, in the place of William Pitt Parvin, diſcharged.

DIED, on the ſeventh inſtant, at his eſtate at Brooke-Forge, Lancaſter county, JOHN CLEMSON, aged ninety-two years. He was born in Bethel Townſhip, near Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, but removed in the year 1723 to the place where he died, having never after changed his ſituation.

He was a moſt tender, kind, affectionate huſband and father, a warm friend to his country, a good neighbour, a faithful friend, and very benevolent to the poor.

He had for a long ſeries of years a deep ſenſe of religion upon his mind, and particularly of man's helpleſs ſtate through the fall, and of the abſolute neceſſity of ſupernatural aſſiſtance to enable him to obtain a reſtoration of his nature, and fit him for a bliſsful immortality. Finding his end approaching, although not very ſpeedily, he was gradually diſentangled from an undue love or care of the world. He was one of the people called Quakers, in which profeſſion he died, and manifeſted a truly catholic ſpirit to all denominations of chriſtians.

On being told by the Clergyman who frequently attended the houſe, that he had maintained that beſt of characters, a truly honeſt man and a ſincere chriſtian, he replied, we can do nothing of ourſelves, aſcribing all to the rich Grace of God in Chriſt Jeſus.

Notwithſtanding his great age, he retained the poſſeſſion of his mental faculties, in a very extraordinary degree, to the very laſt, and expired with the fulleſt aſſurance of the reſurrection to eternal life, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

CLEMSON, thy name will ever ſacred be,
Adorn'd with candour and ſimplicity;
Not to a party's narrow banks confin'd,
Nor by a ſameneſs of opinion join'd;
But warm'd with love, the love of God & man,
His ſoul inſpir'd through all his actions ran.
The poor will mourn as having loſt a friend,
On whom for ſure ſupport they could depend.
Thy neighbours too have loſt a ſon of peace,
Who often ſtrove to make contentions ceaſe.
But ſince the gen'rous debt at length is paid,
And in the grave thy ſacred duſt is laid,
Our pray'r ſhall be, may God ſupply thy room,
In conſtant order, until judgment come.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the enſuing Seaſon, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spaniſh Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Cheſnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Thoſe having any to diſpoſe of, will pleaſe apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Aſhburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

Salted Curacoa Hides.

Jonathan Meredith

Has juſt received a QUANTITY of excellent

HIDES,

Which he will ſell for Caſh, or exchange for all kinds of Leather, either tanned or half tanned. Jan. 21. 4w.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Honey-Brook, (late Weſt-Nantmill) bounded by lands late of Samuel M'Elduff, William Darlington, and others; containing 309 acres, with the uſual allowance, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Tims, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 14. 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, containing 88 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the Townſhip of Brandywine; bounded by lands of Robert Elton, Widow Kennedy, and the Lancaſter Road: There is a good Houſe, barn Stables, &c. and 12 acres of good watered Meadow; the ſituation is pleaſant, and well calculated for a Store, or other public Buſineſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Cox, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 6th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of London-Derry, bounded by lands late of Thomas M'Guire, Nathan Hayes, Mary Bailey, and others, containing 150 acres, with the uſual allowance, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Peter Burgandine, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of Thomas Worth, Inn-keeper, in the Townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, on Friday, the 7th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the Townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Jeſſe Taylor, John Buller, William Manſfield, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Bentley, during his natural life, and to be ſold as ſuch by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES SYNG, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

HENRY GRAFF, and) Adm'rs.
CHARLES BITTERS,)

January 21, 1794. t. f.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Ezra Cary, Farmer, late of the Northen-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled.

EDWARD GOUGE, Adminiſtrator.

Jan. 22, 1794. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May laſt, a red COW, with a white face, and ſome white under her belly, about 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks, or ſhe will be ſold.

Jan. 22, 1794. * JOHN DYER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, about the 20th of May laſt, a pied black and white COW, about ſix years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away PETER SPERRY.

Jan. 13. 1794. *

One Dollar Reward.

STRAYED away, laſt July, from the city herd, a brindle COW, about four years old, had a piece of narrow green binding round her horns; ſhe has been frequently ſeen near the powder magazine. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

Jan. 22, 1794. JOHN SHIELDS,
4w. No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

To be RENTED,

Ot LETT to the Shares,

Naaman's-creek Plantation,

CONTAINING about two hundred and fifty acres, fifty acres of which are excellent meadow. There is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and it is in complete order for grazing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms, apply to

* THOMAS ROBINSON,
Jan. 15, 1794. at Naaman's creek.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable plantation, whereon Henry Stoll, ſen. deceaſed, lived, in the townſhip of Alexandria, county of Huntingdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, lying on the river Delaware, within one and an half miles of Thomas Lowrey, Eſquire's; containing about 600 acres of land, near 200 acres of which is excellent bottom land, 30 acres meadow, a ſufficient quantity of wood, and the remainder good tillable land. There are on ſaid plantation, two dwelling houſes, two barns, and ſundry other improvements; a well of good water near the door; a mill-ſtream running through ſaid place, on which is a good ſaw-mill; two bearing apple orchards of grafted fruit; together with a variety of other fruit trees, &c.

Alſo, a plantation in the county of Suſſex, about three miles from the court-houſe, on the main road leading from thence to Hackets-Town, whereon Joſhua Drake now lives, containing about 170 acres of good land; a large quantity of which is meadow, and a ſufficiency of wood and tillable land. There are on ſaid place, a houſe and barn, a bearing orchard, &c.

Alſo, a healthy negro man, who is a good farmer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of ſaid farms or negro, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the firſt deſcribed plantation, who will give good and ſufficient deeds to the purchaſer.

HANNAH STOLL, Executrix,
JACOB STOLL, } Executors.
JACOB VANDERBELT, }

Alexandria, January 20, 1794. §

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are requeſted to make payment; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt it, to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

To be Sold, by public vendue,

purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Iſaac Knight, ſenior, deceaſed, on the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituated in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, near the old York Road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about 11 and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown, containing 202 acres, 30 of which are meadow, above one-third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to graſs, wheat, and moſt ſorts of grain; there is water in every field. There is on ſaid premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, and ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring, and other out houſes; a large apple-orchard, a number of pear, cherry, and plumb trees. An indiſputable title will be made, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers.

ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-ſtreet,
JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, } Executors.

January 3, 1794.

† ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS or ſmall FARMS, in Northampton, Bucks county, ſituate between the farms of Richard Ledom and Henry Wynkoop, conſiſting of about twenty-one acres of clear land, and about nineteen of wood land, making in the whole near forty acres to each. Two of them front on the road from the Billet to Newtown; and the other two from Ledom's to Artilborough. The fertility of the ſoil, the excellence of the water, the lofty, dry, and healthy ſituation, together with the great plenty of all the neceſſaries of life, abounding on the neighbouring Farms, render thoſe lots peculiarly inviting, either to the mechanic or gentleman deſirous of a healthy retreat in the country. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of

HENRY WYNKOOP.

January 16, 1794. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newark, New-Caſtle County, on the firſt day of January, a negro man, named PRINCE, nigh twenty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, round ſhouldered, remarkable flat noſe, ſhort neck, wide teeth, knock knee'd, very talkative, whiſtles moſt excellent. Had on a whitiſh home-made coat and jacket, new cloth trowſers of a darkiſh colour—took with him one pair of olive-coloured trowſers, one pair of fuſtian do. a brown coat, half-worn, new ſhoes, a ſhirt of ten hundred linen, and ſome tow linen do. Said negro was working at the Roads all laſt Fall with Mr. Thomas Wallace, from Elkton towards Chriſtiana-Bridge, and has lived with Mr. Samuel Whan this year paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in goal; or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges on delivery, from MARY STEEL.

January 8, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Greenwich Townſhip, in Cumberland County, and State of New-Jerſey, the 7th of January, an indented ſervant lad, about ſeventeen years of age, ſhort and well ſet, and has lightiſh hair. Had on, when he went away, a good woollen outſide jacket, without ſkirts, of a lightiſh colour, and breeches of the ſame colour, much worn, a good linſey under jacket, a home-ſpun linen ſhirt, and a pair of ſhoes of neats leather, tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ABEL SHEPPARD.

January 10, 1794. ¶

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by William Coxe, Eſquire, of the City of Burlington, and Rachel his Wife, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the tracts and parcels of land herein after-mentioned, lately belonging unto William Smith, Eſquire, late of the City of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate as is ſaid; that is to ſay,

Of and in one houſe and the lot of land thereto belonging, on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet called High-Street, in the City of Burlington, at preſent in the tenure of Samuel Stiles, bounded on the North by a houſe and lot formerly belonging to Ann Hume, deceaſed, and now in the occupation of Micajah Ellis, on the Weſt by the ſaid High-Street, on the South by a houſe and lot lately belonging to James Smith, deceaſed, which ſame houſe and lot of land, whereof a diviſion is now requeſted, was deviſed to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by the laſt will and teſtament of his father Richard Smith, deceaſed. Of and in a certain Plantation, compoſed of ſeveral Tracts, Lots and parcels of Land, lying and being or ſuppoſed to lie and be in the City of Burlington, and partly ſituated on Tanner's Run or Tan-Houſe Run, which conſiſts or is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of the following parcels, or ſome of them: A tract or parcel of land, containing or ſuppoſed to contain ſixty-three acres, purchaſed by Richard, father of the ſaid inteſtate William Smith, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-two, and deviſed by the ſaid Richard Smith, by his laſt will, unto the ſame William Smith in fee, by the name of all that tract of land over Tan-Houſe Run, be the ſame more or leſs, which I purchaſed from Couſin Joſeph Smith, deceaſed, with the appurtenances, or by ſome other deſcription in the will of the ſame Richard Smith, deceaſed, contained. Of three lots of meadow-ground, diſtinguiſhed by ſurveys, No. 5, containing three roods; No. 6, containing half an acre and twelve perches; No. 7, containing two acres three roods and ſeventeen perches; together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining. alſo deviſed by his ſaid Father to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, in fee-ſimple. Of two other lots of land, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith from Dinah Bard, deceaſed, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight, on or near Tanner's Run aforeſaid, which lots contain or are ſuppoſed to contain fourteen acres and a half of an acre, or thereabouts. Of two pieces of land, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith from John Imlay and Wife, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven; the one lying on Salem road, and in or near the City of Burlington, and containing or ſuppoſed to contain twenty-four acres and a half an acre of land, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; the other piece lying on the Iſland Creek, in the City of Burlington, containing or ſuppoſed to contain ſixteen acres, or thereabouts. Of four ſmall pieces of meadow, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of and from John Lawrence and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſuppoſed to contain two roods and two perches; from Catharine Pearce and Ann Pidgeon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, containing or ſuppoſed to contain three roods and three perches; from Daniel Smith, deceaſed, by deed, dated on or about the twenty firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſuppoſed to contain one rood and fourteen perches and a half perch of land; and alſo five perches and four tenths of a perch bought of Benjamin Swett, the younger, and wife, as will appear by their deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight; all which pieces of land lie on or near the ſame Iſland Creek, in the City of Burlington aforeſaid. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow or land on Tanner's Run or Tan-Houſe Run aforeſaid, in the City of Burlington, formerly purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of Joſeph Hollinſhead, deceaſed, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one.—Of eleven acres of land, or thereabouts, on or near Salem road, in the former town-bounds of the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Levi Murrell, and Wives, to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ſecond day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix. Of fifty acres, or thereabouts, conveyed, amongſt other lands, by Richard Wells and Hannah Harteſhorn, the younger, unto the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, joining or ſuppoſed to join on the laſt-mentioned piece of eleven acres. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow-ground, on the road leading ſouth-weſtwardly out of the City of Burlington, bounded on the North by Meadow now belonging to Joſeph Smith, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by John Hollinſhead, of the City of Burlington, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five. Of two roods and twenty-ſix perches of Meadow on or near the Canal, in the ſame City of Burlington, conveyed by Joſeph Smith and Wife to the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two. Of twelve acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, lying between the new road to Philadelphia and Dunks's ferry-road, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee, by John Hoſkins and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in or near the City of Burlington. Of fourteen acres, or thereabouts, of Upland or Meadow adjoining on the ſluice bank, in the City of Burlington, conveyed unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by Joſeph Bloomfield and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four. Of a piece of ground on the weſt ſide of Salem road, on Tanner's or Tan-Houſe Run, containing or ſuppoſed to contain thirteen acres two roods and ſixteen perches, conveyed by Mary Criſpin and Samuel Criſpin unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land, and buildings thereon erected, in the townſhip of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, conveyed unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by John Croſby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two, now in the occupation of John Marlin. Of a piece of land, containing or ſuppoſed to contain fourteen acres one rood and fourteen perches of land, lying in the townſhips of Willingborough and Burlington, or one of them, and now in the tenure of John Kelly, purchaſed by the ſaid William Smith of Henry Reeves and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five. Of thirteen acres and one third of an acre of land, on the Weſt ſide of Salem road, and within the ſuppoſed bounds of the City of Burlington, as it formerly extended, conveyed to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by John Croſby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two. Of ten acres and twenty-ſix perches of land, or thereabouts, on the road to Rancocus bridge, in the townſhip of Willingborough, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Edward Cathrell, by deed, dated on or about the eighth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four. Of a piece of ground in Willingborough aforeſaid, containing or ſuppoſed to contain eight acres one rood and ſeven perches, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Joſeph Coſtil and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of one acre and thirty-ſeven perches, or thereabouts, ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in Book L. folio 15, in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, and adjoining to lands formerly of John Croſby, William Hewlings, and Iſaac Hewlings. Of fifty acres of woodland, or thereabouts, at Lion Swamp, in the townſhip of Willingborough, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of Thomas Rodman, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one. Of one hundred and ſixteen acres, or thereabouts, of woodland, in the townſhip of Willingborough aforeſaid, and conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Abel Pearſon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one. Of twenty-one acres of land, or thereabouts, adjoining to the laſt mentioned tract, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of and from Richard Wells and Hannah Harteſhorne, junior, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land in the townſhip of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, fronting on the river Delaware, and the buildings thereon erected, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and ſeventy-five acres and twenty-four perches, or thereabouts. And alſo twelve acres of Meadow-ground in the townſhip of Burlington, conveyed to the ſaid William Smith in fee by William Hewlings, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-firſt day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of another Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, adjoining to the laſt mentioned Plantation, in Willingborough and Burlington townſhips, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and ſeventy-four acres and a half acre of land, or thereabouts, fronting on Delaware river; and twenty-one acres two roods and eighteen perches of land in the limits of the town of Burlington, on the new road to Philadelphia, conveyed by Abner Rogers and wife to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. A Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, in the ſame town or townſhip of Burlington, called or known by the name of Winder's ferry, and oppoſite Minnicks's ferry on the Delaware, in Pennſylvania, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and fifteen acres and ſeventy-ſeven perches of land, conveyed to ſaid William Smith in fee, by Abraham Winner and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of two lots of ground on Wood or Church-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, containing or ſuppoſed to contain two acres and one fourth of an acre, deviſed unto the ſame William Smith in fee by his father Richard Smith, who purchaſed the ſamelots from Abraham Brown, junior, and Benjamin Furnis. Of one acre and ſeven perches of land, or thereabouts, being a lot of land lying at the corner of High-ſtreet and York Bridge-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, purchaſed by the ſaid William Smith of Edmund Fagan and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, on which ſame lot a ſurvey was made to the ſaid William Smith, which is recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office in Burlington, in book K. folio 174. Of a lot containing or ſuppoſed to contain five eighths of an acre, or thereabouts, near the Point in the City of Burlington, between Pearl-ſtreet and Delaware river; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith on or about the firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, and recorded in the ſame Surveyor's Office at Burlington, in Book H. folio 372. And of a lot of two acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Upland, on Broad-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Wife to the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſecond day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one. I have nominated and appointed MOSES KEMPTON, 2ud AARON WILLS, of the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, and DANIEL SMITH of the city of Burlington, Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tracts of Land into equal ſhares or parts; and, unleſs proper objections are made to me, at my houſe in the City of Burlington, on the firſt day of March next, the ſaid *Moſes Kempton, Aaron Wells* and *Daniel Smith* will then be appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid lands, purſuant to an Act, entituled, "An Act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by Coparceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES KINSEY, Chief Juſtice.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of this inſtant, a bright bay MARE, riſing 4 years old, 14½ hands high, her mane lately trimmed, a ſmall ſaddle-mark on the off ſide, trots and canters well, and has a thin tail, which ſhe carries crooked. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and ſecuring the Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Twelve Dollars and reaſonable charges for the Mare if brought home, or delivered to PHILIP WAGGONER, at the Black Horſe Tavern, North Front-ſtreet.

CHRISTOPHER VANARTSDALEN.

November 28, 1793. † wtf.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That on Saturday, the 1ſt day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the well known FARM, at New-London Croſs Roads, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Eſq; deceaſed, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, by the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt will of the abovenamed deceaſed.

This Farm is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it very particularly. It is diſtant from Chriſtiana Bridge 15 miles, from Newport 16, from Lancaſter about 30, from the Suſquehannah 17, and from Kennet Square 10 miles, and is ſituated at the interſection of the roads leading from Lancaſter to Newport, and from Philadelphia to the Suſquehannah. There are on the ſaid Farm, a large quantity of meadow, a conſiderable proportion whereof is watered, a large quantity of woodland, a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, all of which are in tolerable repair, and under good cedar roof. It contains upwards of 400 acres, and may be readily divided into two convenient Farms. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

Croſs Roads, December 20, 1793.

☞ ALGERINE ROBBERS.

At four o'Clock this Afternoon will be publiſhed, by MATHEW CAREY, No. 118 Market-Street,

[Price a quarter dollar]

An Hiſtorical and Geographical Account of
ALGIERS,
Embelliſhed with a MAP,

Comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madeira and Canary Iſlands, Minorca, Majorca, Sardinia & Sicily.

Said CAREY hath juſt publiſhed,

A MAP of the SEAT of WAR in France --of the Netherlands--of Vermont--and of the Teneſſee Government.

January 8, 1794. 6w.

CAME to the Plantation

of the ſubſcribet, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montg mery county, on the 28th of September laſt, a brindle COW, with ſome white hairs in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the townſhip of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent ſtream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, with two ſaws, on the premiſes, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles diſtance, from whence iron and lumber may be eaſily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame ſtore houſe at the end of the dwelling houſe, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houſes, convenient for work people, a large coal-houſe, waggon-houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, with a good ſet of tools, convenient ſtables, ſufficient for 20 horſes, with ſeveral other convenient buildings. There is in ſaid forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber ſuitable for ſawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reaſonable terms, if the purchaſer ſhould incline to work them. Alſo, a conſiderable ſhare, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the ſtate; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a conſiderable quantity of ſwamp which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, ſeveral acres of which are cleared, fenced, and ſowed with graſs ſeed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the ſaw-mill, which is good and ſtrong. There is at preſent on the bank a large ſtock of coal and ore, ſufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and ſome proviſions and ſhop goods, all which will be ſold with the forge, if it ſuits the purchaſer, and a conſiderable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to ſuit the conveniency of the purchaſer.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

Regiſter & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennſylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every deſcription, and other purpoſes of information, ſuch as Houſes, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, ſold, rented, leaſed, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. Henry Styles's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a perſon of character punctually attends for ſaid purpoſe.

Thoſe Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradeſmen, and perſons of other denominations, who wiſh to be furniſhed with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will pleaſe to mention in writing what may ſuit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wiſh to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may ſuitably be ſerved, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurſes of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for perſons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may ſpeedily be furniſhed.

Merchants, Tradeſmen and others accounts made out with the greateſt exactneſs, diſpatch and ſecrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and ſettled; alſo all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leaſes, Indentures for Apprentices and ſervants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occaſions, and to perſons of all ranks and offices whomſoever or whereſoever, alſo for ſeamen and others, with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Houſes, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a Houſe to let, may be heard of on application.

All buſineſs tranſacted at this office, is done on very reaſonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office muſt be in writing, and ſigned by the perſon ſo applying, with the place of reſidence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods.
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal. tbctf.

December 10th, 1793.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wiſhes to contract for a conſiderable quantity of Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. Perſons willing to contract, will be pleaſed to apply to him, at No, 27, South Third-ſtreet. f. t.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3315.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling, wholesale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1794:
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the ensuing Season, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spanish Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Those having any to dispose of, will please apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Ashburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.
January 22, 1794. 9w.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 14. 1794.
BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Township of Honey-Brook, (late West-Nantmill) bounded by lands late of Samuel M'Elduff, William Darlington, and others; containing 309 acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Tims, and to be sold by
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 14, 1794.
BY virtue of a Writ of alias Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, containing 88 acres, more or less, situate in the Township of Brandywine; bounded by lands of Robert Elton, Widow Kennedy, and the Lancaster Road: There is a good House, barn Stables, &c. and 12 acres of good watered Meadow; the situation is pleasant, and well calculated for a Store, or other public Business. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Andrew Cox, and to be sold by
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 14, 1794.
BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Thursday, the 6th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Township of London-Derry, bounded by lands late of Thomas M'Guire, Nathan Hayes, Mary Bailey, and others, containing 150 acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Peter Burgandine, and to be sold by
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 14. 1794.
BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Thomas Worth, Inn-keeper, in the Township of West-Bradford, on Friday, the 7th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the same more or less, situate in the Township of Newlin, bounded by lands of Jesse Taylor, John Buller, William Mansfield, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert Bentley, during his natural life, and to be sold as such by
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

To be Sold, or Lett,
(And may be entered on the first of April)
FIVE Acres of Land, situate in Lancaster township, Lancaster county, three miles from the borough, whereon are erected a large stone dwelling-house, and mill-house, on a never failing stream of water, where a valuable paper-mill, fulling-mill, or any other mill-works, may be erected with a small expence, as there is a new water-wheel of 18 feet high, with other Geers and implements on the premises, very convenient and suitable for any mill-work. There are likewise on the premises, a stone spring-house, erected over a never failing spring of most excellent water, a good garden, wherein the water may be conveyed, a good stable, and a smith's shop; and also a building wherein paper may be dried. Any person inclining to purchase or lease, may at any time view the premises, by applying to the subscriber, who is the owner, residing thereon.
MICHAEL REINER.
Jan. 7, 1794.

Salted Curacoa Hides.
Jonathan Meredith
Has just received a QUANTITY of excellent
HIDES,
Which he will sell for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of Leather, either tanned or half tanned. Jan. 21. 4w.

Four Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich Township, in Cumberland County, and State of New-Jersey, the 7th of January, an indented servant lad, about seventeen years of age, short and well set, and has lightish hair. Had on, when he went away, a good woollen outside jacket, without skirts, of a lightish colour, and breeches of the same colour, much worn, a good linsey under jacket, a home-spun linen shirt, and a pair of shoes of neats leather, tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by
ABEL SHEPPARD.
January 10, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES SYNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to
HENRY GRAFF, and
CHARLES BITTERS, } Adm'rs.
January 21, 1794. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT valuable plantation, whereon Henry Stoll, sen. deceased, lived, in the township of Alexandria, county of Huntingdon, and state of New-Jersey, lying on the river Delaware, within one and an half miles of Thomas Lowrey, Esquire's; containing about 600 acres of land, near 200 acres of which is excellent bottom land, 30 acres meadow, a sufficient quantity of wood, and the remainder good tillable land. There are on said plantation, two dwelling-houses, two barns, and sundry other improvements; a well of good water near the door; a mill-stream running through said place, on which is a good saw-mill; two bearing apple orchards of grafted fruit; together with a variety of other fruit trees, &c.
Also, a plantation in the county of Sussex, about three miles from the court-house, on the main road leading from thence to Hacketstown, whereon Joshua Drake now lives, containing about 170 acres of good land; a large quantity of which is meadow, and a sufficiency of wood and tillable land. There are on said place, a house and barn, a bearing orchard, &c.
Also, a healthy negro man, who is a good farmer. Any person inclining to purchase either of said farms or negro, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, on the first described plantation, who will give good and sufficient deeds to the purchaser.
HANNAH STOLL, Executrix,
JACOB STOLL, } Executors.
JACOB VANDERBELT,
Alexandria, January 20, 1794. §
N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make payment; and all those who have any just demands against it, to present their accounts for settlement.

To be Sold, by public vendue,
pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Isaac Knight, senior, deceased, on the first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,
A Valuable Plantation, situated in Abington township, Montgomery county, near the old York Road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about 11 and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown, containing 202 acres, 30 of which are meadow, above one-third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to grass, wheat, and most sorts of grain; there is water in every field. There is on said premises a large stone dwelling-house, stone barn, and spring house over a never failing spring, and other out houses; a large apple-orchard, a number of pear, cherry, and plumb trees. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers.
ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-street,
JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, } Executors.
January 3, 1794.
† ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are requested to bring them in, properly attested.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Cary, Farmer, late of the Northen-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, that they may be settled.
EDWARD GOUGE, Administrator
Jan. 22, 1794. *

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 17.

Mr. Cole presented the petition of John Bryan, a soldier in the late American army, praying compensation of services. Referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a memorial from A. G. Francis, a citizen of New-York, praying that a copy of the report of the select committee, respecting his former memorial, may be delivered to him.

A motion was made by Mr. Gibbs to take up the report on that business; but it was withdrawn, and the consideration thereof suspended for some time.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the civil list, for the current year. After some time spent in the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Agreeable to a resolution presented by Mr. Baldwin, a committee of five members are to examine the state of defecits, on former appropriations, expediency of appropriation for the present year, and the causes of the encreasing excess. The members of this committee are Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Greenup, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Moore, and Mr. ———.

On a call for the report of the select committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francis, a debate commenced about clearing the galleries, as some confidential papers were connected with the business. Mr. Clarke observed, as these papers did not come from the executive there could be no secret; the rule of the House prevailed, and the doors were shut at half past two o'clock.

MONDAY, January 20.

A Memorial was read from the people called Quakers, the prayer of which is, that Congress would pass a law, which shall prevent the Citizens of the United States from transporting slaves from the coast of Africa, to the West-India-Islands—laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means, appointed pursuant to the resolutions of the House, on the communications of the President of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report, which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. Ordered that 150 copies of the report be printed for the use of the members.

This report states, that the naval force for the protection of the trade of the United States shall consist of four ships of forty-four guns each, 18 and 9 pounders, and two of twenty guns each—the aggregate sum wanted for this purpose is estimated at 600,000 dollars——to raise which, one per cent.—Five per cent. additional, on *stone, marble, &c.* and on all *stone and earthen ware*—Three cents additional on *salt*, per bushel—Six cents additional per ton, on all vessels of the United States, employed in foreign trade—and twenty-five cents additional per ton on all other vessels.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, an addition was made to the committee of ways and means, so that it now consists of a member from every state, who are to make another report respecting the fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

Mr. W. Smith, after remarking that, in the discussion of the resolutions respecting commercial affairs, much stress had been laid on the suggestion, that Great-Britain had not discovered any disposition to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States, informed the House that, in the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and the Minister of Great-Britain as printed by order of the House, it appears that there is a chasm, occasioned by the omission of a letter from the Secretary of State to that Minister, which letter is referred in a subsequent letter.

He therefore proposed a resolution, the purport of which is, that the President of the United States be applied to for information on the subject, and requested to lay before the House the omitted letter, or such parts of it as he may think proper—this motion was agreed to, and a committee of two appointed.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the better support of the military establishment of the United States.

The second section of the bill, which provides for a grant of 30 dollars to each private at the end of their service, was struck out.

After sundry other amendments, the committee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments.

The committee on the estimate of appropriation, reported in favour of no diminution of the estimate brought forward by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the collection of duties on distilled spirits.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 21.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report, stating the several facts relative to the memorial of the captains of sundry French vessels, which put into the ports of the United States last summer with passengers from the island of St. Domingo; the captains prayed for an exemption of the usual duties, as they were altogether compelled by unavoidable circumstances to take refuge in these ports. The committee recommended legislative interposition in their favour.

Ordered that the above report lie for consideration.

The memorial of several volunteers engaged in the service of the United States, in the years 1775 and 1776, on the expedition to Canada, was presented, read, and referred to the Secretary for the Department of War.

The prayer of their petition was for compensation for personal services.

On the motion of Mr. B. Bourne, of Rhode-Island, the memorial of the people called Quakers, at their yearly meeting in the state aforesaid, read the 20th inst. was referred to Mr. Trumbull of Connecticut, Mr. Ward of Massachusetts, Mr. Giles of Virginia, Mr. Talbot of the state of New-York, and Mr. Grove of North-Carolina, to consider the same, and to report thereon to the House.

A message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary, covering some communications relative to the collection of the duties imposed by law on spirits, distilled in the United States, and a copy of the laws passed in the territory of the United States, north-west and south-west, of the river Ohio—Laid on the table.

The amendments proposed by the committee of the whole House, the 20th instant, to the bill for compleating and better supporting the military establishment of the United States, were taken up, on adopting which, a desultory debate took place, and continued nearly to the hour of adjournment, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Giles reported the bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

A letter was received from the Secretary of State, respecting the chasm in the printed correspondence between the executive of the United States and the British Minister, informing the House, that a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond had been omitted by mistake—and enclosing a copy of said letter—This, it was ordered should be printed.

A communication was received and read, from the War-Office, relative to proposals on the part of the Creek Indians for peace.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating sundry extracts of letters received from the American Minister at London. These extracts were read—they announce, in general terms, that the Government and people of Great Britain discovered a friendly disposition towards the United States; but that from their regulations in regard to neutral vessels, our trade is very much exposed—matters were, however, in a train to ascertain facts, and obtain redress of injuries. The letters also contain extracts from the British Admiralty regulations, in regard to neutral vessels—and information that Tuscany has been compelled to abandon its neutrality in the war—That a demand has been made by a squadron of British and Spanish ships, that Genoa should do the same—that a French frigate and another vessel had been taken in the port of that Republic—that all American vessels from Philadelphia, Delaware and Jersey, were obliged to ride quarantine for 14 days. The last letter was dated November the 11th.

THURSDAY, January 23.

The bill for compleating and better supporting the Military Establishment of the United States, was brought in engrossed, the blanks therein filled up, and passed.

The petition of T. Titcomb, praying compensation for services performed during the late war, was read—and, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, referred to the Secretary of War, with the accompanying papers.

The petition of Jacob Johnson was presented by Mr. Heister, praying compensation for public services—read, and, on motion of that gentleman, referred to a select committee of three members, viz. Mr. Heister, Mr. P. Wadsworth, and Mr. Niles.

In committee of the whole, on Mr. Madison's resolutions, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was continued till three o'clock, when the committee reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 24.

Mr. Greenup called up the resolutions of the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, relative to the reimbursement of their expences in the Indian war, since their accession to the Union, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of John Staples, praying compensation for personal services, was referred to the Secretary for the Department of War.

The House, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the restrictions and privileges of the trade of the United States, in foreign countries. Mr. Hartley, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Boudinot spoke against the resolutions of Mr. Madison; these gentlemen were answered by Mr. Nicholas, and

the debate continued until the hour of adjournment, when the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned until to morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

SATURDAY, January 25.

The House, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the privileges and restrictions on the commerce of the United States, in foreign countries. After some time spent in the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

MANHEIM, October 21.

The Republicans are now busied entrenching themselves about Saverne, a defile not easily to be penetrated. Landau has been summoned; but the Commandant answered, that he would have the whole town burnt and pillaged, rather than surrender, as he would, at any rate, lose his head, were he to give up that Fortress.

LEGHORN, Oct. 23.

Yesterday two British cutters arrived in this port from Toulon, after a passage of three days. They bring intelligence that the French army under the command of Carteaux being at the distance of three leagues from Toulon attempted to pitch a camp, and to take some advantageous posts, the better to pursue their operations against that place. Their designs were however frustrated; for the allied British, Spanish, Sardinian and Neapolitan troops, advanced immediately to the quarter and most valourously attacked the enemy.

The action was obstinate and bloody—prodigies of courage and skill were performed among the allies, and the Neapolitans charged the enemy in the rear with the sword and the bayonet; in short the French were obliged to betake themselves to flight, abandoning their post, their artillery, and leaving upwards of 500 men killed on the field of battle.

The number of cannon taken amounts to fifteen, and they also took a great number of prisoners.

This glorious action is a fresh triumph for the combined army, from which we learn that the utmost tranquility reigns at Toulon, and that there is abundance of all kinds of provisions.

Oct. 26. The French minister at the court of Tuscany, Laflotte, having been removed and sent to the court of Stockholm, Makau, the former minister at Stockholm, was sent to the court of Tuscany.

Immediately on the arrival of Makau he renewed a complaint which had remained undetermined under Laflotte, on the subject of several Toulonese vessels laden with corn, which were in the ports of Tuscany, and which Lord Hood had destined for Toulon, and Laflotte for the service of the Republic.

OSTEND, November 2.

Nieuport and the adjacent country is entirely free from the Jacobin invaders, who carried off, in their retreat, the lead and bells from the churches, and committed many other depredations. They have burnt the church also at East Dunkirk. Four 24 pounders and two mortars, one of 10 inches and the other of 13, two barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of shells, were left behind them. Neither the cannon or mortars are spiked.

BRUSSELS, November 7.

The Grand Army, under the Prince of Cobourg, has moved forward. The headquarters have been transferred from Bermetain to Angle-la-fontaine.

That army is now encamped between Landrecy and Cambray, and the advanced posts extend far into the enemy's country. The object of our Generals, for the present, is to protect our new conquests, on which the French seemed to meditate an attack, and to observe the motions and counteract the projects of the enemy.

Whilst the allied troops, which form a cordon from the sea to the Sambre, have such repeated actions with the French, our small army in the Ardennes, under Baron Beaulieu, does not remain inactive. On the 2d inst. that General attacked a corps of French troops, which occupied the wood of Mariami, in the environs of Phillippeville. After a smart action the enemy were forced to retreat precipitately. A captain and 17 soldiers, all wounded, were taken on this occasion. As the French, however, have assembled considerable forces in the Ardennes, General Beaulieu, fearing to be overpowered by numbers, has retired into the country between the Sambre and the Meuse, and has taken his post at the Abbey of St. Gerard. Part of the inhabitants of the country of Namur having applied for arms to defend themselves against the incursions of the enemy, the government has ordered 25,000 muskets to be distributed to them.

TOURNAY, November 12.

Large detachments of troops have arrived here for the winter. Since the action at Lannoy nothing has occurred. Most of the wounded officers who were here are recovered.

The few last days of our stay in the bleak plains of Cisoing, we experienced the greatest inconvenience; the disposition the enemy betrayed to terminate the campaign, justified our retreat to winter quarters, a circumstance as unexpected as it is gratifying; at Menin, Courtray, Ypres, &c. the army is cantoned for the present; Ghent and Bruges are the principal posts. The guards go to Brussels.

NAMUR, November 2.

By report of the peasants, it seems that there has been a very warm action between General Beaulieu and the French the day before yesterday, in the neighbourhood of Phillippeville. The loss of the Austrians alone is estimated at between 2 and 3000 men. Waggons are gone from hence to bring in the wounded, for whom it will be difficult to find place, as the hospitals are already full; three large convents have also been converted into hospitals.

We have here about 5,000 sick and wounded; but at Brussels the number is much more considerable; so that to find linen cloth for binding up the wounds, has become an object of difficulty in the present distressed state of the Austrian finances. In consequence of which, an advertisement was inserted in the Journal de la Cuerre, inviting his Majesty's royal subjects to send rags, linen, &c. to the different hospitals.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Intelligence was received yesterday at Lloyd's, by the Aguila, arrived off Dover, that the Madras army went on the 10th and 11th of June against Pondicherry, which is said to have surrendered on the 1st of July. The French had marched to attack Fort St. David's.

Carrical had also been taken by the English, and a French Indiaman captured in the Roads.

Insurrections still prevailed at the Mauritius, where the White Cockade was mounted by many of the Royalists.

Nov. 16. Accounts received from Manheim, of the 4th instant, give a confirmation of the raising of the siege of Landau. After a short bombardment in the night of the 31st of October, the Prussians, on the 1st of November, withdrew their artillery from the batteries, and returned to their camp, determined to take the town by famine only.

The French are stated not only to have received reinforcements on the river Saar, but they have even made movements against the cordon of Prussian troops: The latter were obliged to retreat to Pirmasents. This is said to render the position of the Austrians very precarious, in exposing their right. Reports even went so far as to assert, that the Prussians had been obliged to evacuate the post of Pirmasents, but which is not confirmed as yet.

Yesterday Capt. Cooke, of the Spitfire sloop, arrived at the Admiralty Office, with dispatches from Lord Hood, at Toulon, which place he left on the 31st of October. His dispatches are dated the 30th; but, from the silence observed respecting their contents, we fear they are not of the most agreeable nature.

General O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops; and the combined forces, composing the garrison, amounted to 15,000 men, who were in good health, well provided, and in high spirits. The Republican army was increasing so rapidly, that the Allies were in a few days expected to be in a state of siege.

A misunderstanding is said to have arisen between the British and Spanish Admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

Nov. 17. The French are encamped within a league of Furnes. The British Emigrants are fortifying Nieuport, and the inundation is continued.

The light companies of the militia regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, and every man is to be provided with 40 rounds of ball cartridges.

A letter from Havre, dated the 2d inst. informs us, that all the English tradesmen and merchants, who were taken up in that city, have been released, and their property restored to them.

Letters from Brussels mention, that the celebrated M. Condorcet, one of the proscribed members of the Convention, has found means to make his escape from France, and is arrived at Lausonne, in Switzerland.

A Paris paper of the 8th mentions, that in the sitting of the 7th a letter was read from General Delagge, who says that he had entered Catalonia, after an obstinate engagement with the Spaniards.

By advice from Toulon to the 30th Oct. we find that nothing material had taken place. On the 15th the French attacked a fort, which was erecting to destroy one of their batteries. Two hundred of the allies were obliged to give way to superior forces, after the loss of one hundred men, among whom was captain Torrianno, of the 30th.

Letters from Genoa dated October 23, mention that General Carteaux and Gardani continue to bombard the forts and navy of Toulon, but without success. That the French Imperiuse of 40 guns, which was sunk, has been raised; that a 32 pounder burst on board the Royal George, killed 16 men, wounded several others, and shattered the quarter deck.

From the Brussels Gazette, Nov. 5.

Bullettin from the Combined Grand Army. Head-quarters at Engle-Fontaine.

We have to add to the particulars of the Bullettin of Oct. 31, which gave an account of the affair of Marchienes, that our troops there took from the enemy 12 pieces of cannon, and two howitzers of large diameter, 36 ammunition waggons, a large gun carriage, six waggons drawn by four horses each, and laden with howitzer grenades, two waggons laden with gun-powder, 3000 muskets, 100 oxen, and 100 sheep.

The number of prisoners taken in that action amounts to 1800 men, among whom are 56 superior and staff-officers, the rest of the garrison were cut in pieces, or knocked down in the scarp.

Our loss consisted of eighteen killed, among whom is major Bender, first lieut. Volkert, of the regiment of Kaunitz, and 128 wounded, among whom we count ensigns Otto and Revick, of Kaunitz, second lieutenant Rogendorf of Keul, first lieut. Kovack, of Beaulieu, and ensign Nells, of Clairfait.

Lieutenant-general Baron de Beaulieu reports, that on the 2d in the morning, he was attacked in his position of Mettez, by a hostile corps of 6000 men, whom he repulsed, after having killed 200 of them.

The general of artillery, Count de Clairfayt, reports likewise, that his posts of Pont and Buissieries, having been attacked on the same day, the enemy directed against the latter post a battery of 8 pieces of cannon, without having been able notwithstanding their brisk fire to dislodge our piquets.

The post of Merbes le Chatau was also attacked at the same time: but the prudent dispositions of the colonel of the regiment of Wortemburg, Count Courneuil, and of Latour, frustrated in a manner the attempts of the enemy in those quarters.

Nov. 4. Nothing new occurred in the grand army.

Lieut. Gen. Baron de Bieulieu gives an account of an attack which his posts of Gerin and Hadir sustained on the 3d inst. and the result of which was, that notwithstanding the enemy's superiority the latter were obliged to retreat, leaving 60 men killed upon the spot. Our loss consists of 1 killed and 4 wounded.

Correspondence of the Jacobins.

Rouen, Oct. 30.

The monopolizers are exercising on us their perfidious manœuvres, and we are in dreadful want of provisions: The Revolutionary army and the guillotine must be put in motion.

Besancon, Oct. 25.

We have received information, that a second La Vendee is preparing in the mountains of Besancon, in which large bodies of disaffected men have assembled.

Several inhabitants of the mountains have retired to the Swiss villages of Greffieur and Landrou.

It appears that the states of each of the Belgic provinces has at last determined to afford succours both in men and money to the emperor. These succours, so long deferred under various pretexts, are the more necessary from the circumstance, that the time has not yet arrived for the House of Austria to reap the fruits of an expensive war, of which, doubtless, it would not have to sustain the burthen, had it not been for the proximity of the Low Countries to France. Several Chapters and Abbies have made loans, the produce of which is destined to be turned into the public Treasury.

EXECUTION of BRISSOT and his FRIENDS!

These Deputies of the French Convention, 21 in number, have suffered under the axe of the guillotine!—Their names are as follow: Brissot, Vergniaux, Gensonne, Duperret, Carra, Gardieu, Valaze, Duprat, Sillery, Fauchet, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Lasource, Lesterp, Beauvais, Duchatel, Mainville, Lucaze, Lehardi, Boileau, Anciboal, Vigee.

On the 30th of October their trial closed, when the jury, with very little hesitation, pronounced them all guilty of a conspiracy against the French nation.

Valaze, one of them, immediately on hearing sentence pronounced, rose, and drawing a knife, stabbed himself to the heart—it was however decreed that his body should be carried to the place de la Revolution, and exposed with the rest.

On the following day they were conveyed together to the bloody scaffold; on their journey thither, says one of the French papers, they entered into a very serious and eloquent debate respecting the immortality of the soul; on this subject they are said to have ultimately agreed, that the intellectual spark survives the dissolution of the body.

The execution took place between 11 and 12 o'clock, and though performed as speedily as possible, took up the space of 30 minutes.

They all preserved a solid firmness, and individually, at the moment of being stretched upon the machine, exclaimed Vive la Republic! Vive la Nation!

Brissot himself, except on this occasion, was thoughtful and silent.

Sillery smiled and bowed on every side to the spectators.

Fauchet, the Constitutional Bishop, was attended by a Confessor, with whom he was much engaged in very serious discourse.

Carra appeared indifferent, said little, and looked contemptuously.

PARIS, November 7.

Execution of PHILIP EGALITE.

Ci-devant Duke of Orleans.

Yesterday this Monster underwent an interrogatory before the Revolutionary Tribunal. Being questioned respecting his intimacy with Sillery, the Deputy lately executed, he answered, "I was attached to Sillery until I suspected his patriotism, when I did so, I refused any longer to see him." You have nevertheless (says the President) committed the care of your children to his wife, who is now with them abroad." "Yes," answered Egalite, but this was at a time when I had no cause to suspect Sillery."

This most infamous of wretches was condemned to death at the same sitting at which he was tried—and yesterday evening, at half past five o'clock, he was executed at the Place de la Revolution, three hours after judgment was pronounced against him, amidst the applauses of the multitude.

On the same day, and on the same scaffold, was likewise executed Coustard, another Deputy of the Convention.

Bailly, the late Mayor, will soon suffer a similar fate; he has been transferred to the Conciergerie, and so has General Carles.

Generals Houchard and Brunet, and M. Barthelemy, the author of the Voyages of Anacharsis, have been also transferred from the Abbaye to the Conciergerie.

The total number of persons confined in the several prisons, was, yesterday, 3,256.

The wife of Roland is shortly to appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal, to give information respecting the retreat of her husband, or to undergo the punishment which was reserved for that Ex-Minister.

Madame Kolli, wife of the Ex-Farmer General of that name, had obtained a suspension of her sentence, by declaring herself with child. The time for that proof being elapsed, she was yesterday delivered over to the guillotine. Lemayne, Wamser, Lacombe, and Purguere, members of the Popular Commission at Bourdeaux, have shared the same fate.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 30.

Information is received by the Felicity, from St. Thomas's, that, in consequence of intelligence from France, the Ruling Powers at Martinique and Gaudaloupe have seized and condemned all vessels belonging to Denmark and Sweden, lying at those ports.

By advices from Barbadoes and Antigua, we find, that the mortality in the English and French Windward islands, is represented as having been uncommonly great, and still reigning in some of them. It is said, with confidence, that from two frigates and a fifty gun ship, now lying at Antigua, they cannot muster a greater number of healthy men, than are sufficient to man a cutter.

The Spanish ships of war at Porto Cavello have 6000 troops on board.

The operation of the Spanish force, intended to act against the French part of St. Domingo, is retarded by the sickness of the troops, more than 1500 of whom are reported totally unfit for duty.

Letters from the Jane, Morgan, from Cape Nichola Mole, mention, that the people of all descriptions throughout the parishes in the Bite of Leogane, at length exasperated by the exactions, rapacity, and multiplied enormities of the Civil Commissioners, have coalesced, and given orders to arrest them wherever they may be found. The prisons in St. March and Port au-Prince, where many respectable persons, the victims of the tyranny, had long languished in irons, have been thrown open, and the prisoners released. Were our forces now adequate to the purpose, it is probable the possession of the whole of the western part of Hispaniola will be put under the British government on eligible terms.

Late last night arrived here the Penelope, Captain Rowley, from a cruize. In the Bite of Leogane captain Rowley fell in with, and engaged L'Inconstant, a French Frigate of thirty-six guns, which, after a few broadsides, struck to the Penelope, and may be expected at Port Royal this day. The Penelope had one man killed, one midshipman and six men wounded. L'Inconstant lost the second captain, two lieutenants, and twelve men killed, and had twelve men wounded. The wounded midshipman of the Penelope has lost his arm.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And entered on the 1st of April next.

A Valuable plantation, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, State of Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Bristol, containing about 200 acres of land, on which is a good stone dwelling house and kitchen, with a well of water near the door, a good barn, stables, cart houses, and other necessary buildings. There is on said place a large quantity of meadow, lately put in with timothy, and more may be made, a large orchard of the best kind of fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, and about 80 acres of excellent woodland, such as hickory, oak and chesnut. The whole in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE.

Jan. 25, 1794.

CHARLESTON, January 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia to his friend in this city.

"The people here have got recruiting mad for the French ſervice, to go againſt Weſt-Florida, Auguſtine, and New Orleans:—Col. K—— is to command a legion, Col. P—— a battalion; Meſſrs. O. C. &c. are Captains to Col. P's battalion.—They have inliſted upwards of thirty of the militia troop of horſe, now in ſervice, in Green county.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

We are extremely happy to inform the public, that the Amboy paſſage boat, which left this city the 26th of December laſt, and which was ſaid to have been loſt on Long-Iſland, was, after having been ſeven days at ſea, drove into Martha's Vineyard, after experiencing the greateſt imaginable diſtreſs, both for want of proviſions, as well as bad weather, which obliged them to cut away her maſt. The lives of all, however, (one child excepted) have been providentially preſerved.——— This grateful intelligence comes by Capt. White, from St. Thomas, who put in at Martha's Vineyard, in diſtreſs, for want of proviſions—He brought with him all the paſſengers of the Amboy boat.

We hear with pleaſure that the manufacture of glaſs in Boſton is now carried on with great ſucceſs. The window-glaſs produced there, exceeds, in clearneſs and tranſparency, any of the imported glaſs, and ſome of the moſt elegant buildings erected in that town the laſt ſummer, are glazed with it.

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 2d. 1793.

"I conſider it a moſt fortunate circumſtance, a particular favour of Providence, that you have a WASHINGTON to preſide in the councils of America; for, in the novelty of your political ſituation, the influence of his name is a ſtronger cement of union, than all the parchment checks and forms of government, which the wiſdom of your ableſt patriots could deviſe. Succeſsful in the field, and firm in the cabinet, his character impreſſes a ſanction of authority; nor can the moſt malignant of his very few enemies find any colorable pretext for debaſing his ſterling worth. It may not be inappoſite to recall your attention to an incident ſtill freſh on our memories. This great and good man was principally inſtrumental in delaying the execution of the ſentence upon Aſgill, the unhappy object deſignated by lot to atone for the murder of Capt. Huddy, and by this means contributed to ſave a life forfeited by the hard laws of retaliation—and though every indulgence, and every delicacy, compatiable with his ſituation was extended to him, yet this perſon not only violated the dictates of good breeding, by neglecting to acknowledge his obligation, but propagated or countenanced in this country, the propagation of reports as illiberal as they were untrue. Time has however undeceived all, and his character emerges from that opprobium with tenfold luſtre. I only mention this to ſhew that inſtances of ingratitude on this ſide the water, as well as among his countrymen, are not wanting to pervert the public ſentiment, and traduce a name too ſacred and venerable for malice to endure. I am tempted to mention one inſtance of the happy conſequences reſulting as well to you as to us, from the elevation of Waſhington to the Preſidency of the Union, though with ſome the reputation of it may ſuffer an abatement by participation.—The utility however of a council I readily acknowledge, and conceive it a proviſion wiſely adapted to preclude intemperate reſolves. The fact is this: Early laſt ſummer, while it yet remained uncertain what part the United States would aſſume in the European troubles, and previous to the arrival of official diſpatches avowing your neutrality, an idea was adopted here, founded upon reports of your general attachment to French principles and Politics, that you would embrace the cauſe of France, and declare againſt their enemies. In conſequence of this, and ſome indiſcreet communications, a cabinet council was ſummoned, and meaſures hoſtile to our peaceable intercourſe were reſolved on. It is ſaid that a meſſage to this purport was ſent to Mr. Pinckney, who waited on the Miniſter, remonſtrated againſt any precipitate determinations, and demanded a delay of a few days, or till the reception of expected diſpaches ſhould enable him to declare the ultimate deciſion of your government. This was agreed to. A veſſel ſpeedily arrived at one of the out-ports, and brought the important proclamation, which Mr. P. officially communicated to the miniſtery, and was the happy means of reſcuing both nations from an impending calamity. Had this declaration of the Preſident not been made, or had it been delayed, our good underſtanding would probably long ere now have been interrupted; and inſtead of an intercourſe, mutually advantageous, we ſhould be involved in all the horrors of war"

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Our own hemiſphere is very barren of intelligence. One important article, however, muſt not be omitted.—The French miniſter has written a letter to the Preſident of the United States, in which he denies his authoriſing the *arming* and *levying* of men within the United States; yet in the ſame breath frankly owns that he has given commiſſions to ſome Republicans in South-Carolina, who intended to *expatriate* themſelves; that is, abandon their country. This letter the Preſident has laid before Congreſs.

This letter unfolds the plan of Mr. Genet:—It ſeems an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements was intended, and a force for this purpoſe has been raiſing in South-Carolina, under commiſſions from Mr. Genet. This plan was kept as ſecret as poſſible, but being detected, its progreſs is happily checked.

A ſcheme of this kind would have been attended with one of theſe conſequenees.—Either Spain would have immediately declared war againſt the United States; or finding the ſcheme was not countenanced by government, ſhe would have demanded an indemnification for all the miſchief and loſs which theſe *expatriated* renegadoes might have done to her territory. This, ſhe would have had a right to receive; ſo that the ſcheme, if it had not involved us in a war, would have coſt us, perhaps millions of money.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that foreign powers ſpeak reſpectfully of the firmneſs with which the American government has maintained its neutrality, during the preſent war.

The following is tranſlated from an Amſterdam paper, of the 4th of November.

"This day an expreſs arrived at the Hague, with accounts that the Count de la Tour, had attacked the French near Marchienne; killed 4000 and took 1200 priſoners, with the greateſt part of their artillery and baggage."

The famous Equeſtrian performer, Mr. Rickets, has lately commenced his feats in Charleſton, South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Maſter Warden of the Port has repreſented to me, that the information which he has received through various channels, affords great reaſon to apprehend, that a peſtilential fever rages in ſeveral of the Weſt-India Iſlands with which we maintain a conſiderable intercourſe. It becomes neceſſary, therefore, to remind you, that the temporary powers veſted in the Governor, by the Act of the fifth day of September laſt, for the purpoſe of guarding againſt the introduction of malignant diſorders, have expired; and that the precautions authoriſed by the preceding act (as you will more particularly perceive from the report of the Health-Officer, which accompanies this meſſage) are incompetent to the object.

I take the preſent opportunity, likewiſe, to inform you, that unleſs ſome Legiſlative proviſion is made, the Fort at Mud-Iſland cannot be maintained many days longer; though as the navigation of the river is free from the interruption uſual at this ſeaſon, the eſtabliſhment is now as neceſſary as at any former period.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1794.

The Charge againſt the Members of the Convention, executed at Paris, concludes with the following comparative ſtatement.

Mr. PITT	*The DEPUTIES*
Wiſhed to degrade and to diſſolve the Convention.	Attempted to do the ſame.
He wiſhed to aſſaſſinate the Members of the Convension.	The Deputies procured the aſſaſſination of Marat and Le Pelletier.
He wiſhed to deſtroy Paris.	The Deputies did all in their power to produce this effect.
He wiſhed to arm all Nations againſt France.	The Deputies obtained a declaration of war againſt all nations.
In the intended partition of France, Mr. Pitt wiſhed to procure a part for the Duke of York, or ſome other branch of his maſter's family.	Carra and Briſſot entered into a panegyric of the Dukes of York and Brunſwick, and even went ſo far as to propoſe them for Kings.
He endeavoured to deſtroy our colonies.	The Depusies have produced the deſtruction of the colonies.
	Briſſot, Petion, Guadet, Genſonne, Vergniaud, Ducos, and Fonfrede, directed the meaſures relative to the colonies, which meaſures reduced them to the moſt lamentable ſituation.

Sonthonax and Polverel, the guilty commiſſioners who ravaged the Colonies with fire and ſword, are their accomplices. Proofs of their corruption exiſt in the correſpondence of Raimond, their creature.

Of the numerous facts of which the faction are accuſed, ſome relate only to particular individuals; the general conſpiracy, however, is attached to all.

From this act of accuſation it reſulted, that,

I. There exiſted a conſpiracy againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, the liberty and ſafety of the French people.

II. That all the individuals denounced in the act of accuſation are guilty of this conſpiracy, as being either the authors of, or the accomplices in it.

The jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, to whom theſe facts were ſubmitted, brought in their verdict at eleven o'clock at night, the 30th of October.

They were declared to be the authors and accomplices of a conſpiracy which had exiſted againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, and againſt the liberty and ſecurity of the French people.

The Preſident of the Revolutionary Tribunal immediately pronounced the ſentence, decreed by the Conſtitution:—That they ſhould ſuffer the puniſhment of death—that their execution ſhould take place on the ſubſequent day, on the Place de la Revolution—that their property ſhould be confiſcated, and that this ſentence ſhould be printed and poſted up throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the execution took place.—The ſtreets were lined with ſoldiers, and every precaution taken to prevent the diſturbance of the public tranquility.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, dated November 5, 1793.

"Inſurance upon American property, at preſent, cannot be done under 8 or 10 per cent. The French now take all neutral ſhips bound to or from an enemy's port, and the Algerines have declared war againſt every power that are not at war with France, which is the reaſon that the French are taking all neutral ſhips. It is reported, that ſeveral American ſhips have ſince been taken by the Algerines—8 or 10 per cent. may appear to you very high for inſurance, but it cannot be done for leſs. A partner in the Houſe of ——— informed me this day at Lloyd's, that he ſaw 10 per cent. given---Engliſh ſhips can be done at 7½ per cent. You know the inſurance, therefore make the beſt of what you have."

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore.

"A French frigate is arrived at Norfolk, in a ſhort paſſage from France. Our informant, on leaving Norfolk, did not know the intelligence brought by this ſhip, but they were preparing, at his departure, to fire a feu de joye on the occaſion."

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe at Gibraltar, to their correſpondent in Baltimore, dated the 26th of November, 1793; received per the brig Rover, Captain Smith.

"We are informed that there were three Engliſh gentlemen, paſſengers on board ſome of the American veſſels taken and carried into Algiers; and having no paſſports from the Britiſh Conſul, they are conſidered ſlaves, and muſt remain ſo until they are redeemed. One of them is Mr. M'Namara.

"All the Captains of the Algerine cruiſers have been dimiſſed and puniſhed, for returning into port contrary to their orders, (having been fitted out for ſix months) and others are appointed in their room; ſo that their next cruiſe will not be a ſhott one. We have certain accounts of all the cruiſers being ready for ſea the 10th inſt. and reſolved to puſh to the weſtward again with all poſſible ſpeed: however, your veſſels will have ſome days the ſtart of them, and we hope will arrive ſafe.

"We ſee no proſpect of the preſent unfortunate war with France, being near at an end; though attacked in every quarter by almoſt all the powers in Europe, they are making ſurpriſing exertions of defence. Toulon continues in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh and Spaniſh ſquadrons, with a ſtrong garriſon of troops; notwithſtanding we ſhould not be ſurpriſed if it was retaken this winter, as the French are bringing down a ſtrong army to attack it.

"The King of Naples, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and Genoa, have all declared war againſt the French, ſo that they ſeem to have no friends left in Europe. We hope and truſt that America will not be involved in the war: If a ſtrict neutrality is obſerved on their part, we have no doubt it will be permitted."

The riot ſaid to have taken place in Burlington, New-Jerſey, was occaſioned by oppoſition to a law of that State, impoſing fines for non-performance of militia duties. We alſo hear that it was quelled without any great difficulty.

Laſt Friday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building in Second-ſtreet, near the New-Market. Two frame houſes were conſumed, and a brick houſe on the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and Pine ſtreets damaged. An high wind prevailing at the time, the ſcene was truly alarming, but providentially, through the uſual ſpirited exertions of the Citizens, the progreſs of the flames was unexpectedly arreſted.

THE Subſcriber returns his moſt grateful and humble thanks to his friends of Cheſter county, or elſewhere, who have favoured him with their patronage and encouragement as poſt rider. And all acquainted with him well knowing him incapable of making proviſion for the common neceſſaries of life by any other mode of buſineſs, he hereby informs them, that he will deliver the Philadelphia weekly newſpapers, at the low rate of 2½ dollars per year, one half in hand, and the other at the yearly expiration.

Jan. 27, 1794. JOHN CURTS.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 27, 1794

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages, plantations and tracts of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield, one containing 220 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Officer, Adam Hope, Samuel Truthey, and others; the other tract containing 133 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by the aforeſaid tract, and lands of James Glendening, John Park, and others; whereon is erected a two ſtory brick houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and cellar under the whole, a good barn and ſtables, and an excellent joiners ſhop, the whole in good repair, and a large proportion of woodland on the two tracts. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Adam Clendening, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on the river Schuylkill, 22 miles from this city, 4 from the canal, and as many from the turnpike road, bounded by the Valley creek, and on the great road leading to Reading, conſiſting of 133 acres, with a ſuitable proportion of meadow, orchard, and woodland. The land is in good heart, and eaſily kept ſo, there being lime-quarries within one mile of the premiſes. The ſituation is elegant and healthy. Great advantage may be taken of the ſtreams running through, either for meadow or otherwiſe. The buildings conſiſt of a large ſtone houſe, 4 rooms on each floor, a ſtone barn, and a ſtone arched ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring. For terms and particulars apply to CALEB LOWNES, in the city, or the occupier, on the premiſes.

Jan. 29, 1794

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of 4th Mo. next.

A Valuable Farm, ſituated on the Point road, near the 4 mile ſtone, containing about 36 acres of upland, 4½ acres of banked meadow, and 2½ acres of marſh. Alſo the ſtock of horſes and cattle, and implements of huſbandry. On the premiſes is a convenient houſe, with ſeven rooms beſide the garrets, a pump of excellent water, a large barn, with a waggon houſe, and ſtabling for 6 horſes and 12 oxen, a large orchard, &c. About 15 acres of the upland, and ſome of the meadow, are laid down with red clover, and a large part of the meadow produces good timothy. This ſituation commands a pleaſing view of the river Delaware, and the adjacent country. Perſons deſirous of viewing the above farm, may be ſhewn it, and informed of the terms of ſale, on applying to HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, in Mulberry-ſtreet, No. 99. GEORGE WILLIAMS

Who has for ſale, about 150 buſhels of corn, a quantity timothy and clover hay, oats, potatoes, &c. 4 w.

1ſt Mo. 16th, 1794.

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-ſix acres of land, conſiſting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; alſo twenty acres of land, on which there is a ſquare log-houſe, with a walled cellar, and a convenient ſpring near the door. The mill ſeat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill upon it, having thirteen feet fall, and ſpring water can be brought into the engine at a ſmall expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premiſes.

JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

Jan. 29, 1794. 4w.eow.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Abraham Rex, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment, thoſe who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, to either of the ſubſcribers, and receive payment.

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON,
} Adminiſtrators.

Jan. 22, 1794.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 20th inſtant, an apprentice lad, named MICHAEL MADDEN, between eighteen and nineteen years of age; had on a drab coloured coattee and overalls, a ſwanſkin under jacket, old ſhoes and ſtockings, half worn caſtor hat, and a flag ſilk handkerchief round his neck. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice lad, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

JOHN LIVEZEY.

1ſt Mo. 24th, 1794.

To be ſold by public ſale,

purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Elizabeth Glover, deceaſed, on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the townſhip of Radnor, and Delaware county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Evans, John Jones, and David Lewis. Whereon are erected, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a large ſtone ſhop adjoining to the dwelling-houſe, that would ſuit a tradeſman, a barn and ſtable, a good orchard, about ten acres of woodland, and about five acres of good watered meadow, the reſt of the land has been well manured with lime and dung, divided into ſmall lots, the whole of the fences in good repair, with clover ſown in the fields. A good title, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of April next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on the ſaid day, by JOHN GROVER, } Exec'rs.
ROBERT GROVER, }

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to either of the executors.

January 13, 1794. ‡

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wiſhes to contract for a conſiderable quantity of Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. Perſons willing to contract, will be pleaſed to apply to him, at No, 27, South Third-ſtreet. f. t.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by William Coxe, Esquire, of the City of Burlington, and Rachel his Wife, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the tracts and parcels of land herein after-mentioned, lately belonging unto William Smith, Esquire, late of the City of Burlington, deceased, who died intestate as is said; that is to say,

Of and in one house and the lot of land thereto belonging, on the East side of the street called High-Street, in the City of Burlington, at present in the tenure of Samuel Stiles, bounded on the North by a house and lot formerly belonging to Ann Hume, deceased, and now in the occupation of Micajah Ellis, on the West by the said High-Street, on the South by a house and lot lately belonging to James Smith, deceased, which same house and lot of land, whereof a division is now requested, was devised to the same William Smith, deceased, by the last will and testament of his father Richard Smith, deceased. Of and in a certain Plantation, composed of several Tracts, Lots and parcels of Land, lying and being or supposed to lie and be in the City of Burlington, and partly situated on Tanner's Run or Tan-House Run, which consists or is supposed to consist of the following parcels, or some of them: A tract or parcel of land, containing or supposed to contain sixty-three acres, purchased by Richard, father of the said intestate William Smith, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and devised by the said Richard Smith, by his last will, unto the same William Smith in fee, by the name of all that tract of land over Tan-House Run, be the same more or less, which I purchased from Cousin Joseph Smith, deceased, with the appurtenances, or by some other description in the will of the same Richard Smith, deceased, contained. Of three lots of meadow-ground, distinguished by surveys, No. 5, containing three roods; No. 6, containing half an acre and twelve perches; No. 7, containing two acres three roods and seventeen perches; together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, also devised by his said Father to the same William Smith, deceased, in fee-simple. Of two other lots of land, purchased by the same William Smith from Dinah Bard, deceased, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, on or near Tanner's Run aforesaid, which lots contain or are supposed to contain fourteen acres and a half of an acre, or thereabouts. Of two pieces of land, purchased by the same William Smith from John Imlay and Wife, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven; the one lying on Salem road, and in or near the City of Burlington, and containing or supposed to contain twenty-four acres and a half an acre of land, besides the usual allowance for highways; the other piece lying on the Island Creek, in the City of Burlington, containing or supposed to contain sixteen acres, or thereabouts. Of four small pieces of meadow, purchased by the same William Smith of and from John Lawrence and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, supposed to contain two roods and two perches; from Catharine Pearce and Ann Pidgeon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, containing or supposed to contain three roods and three perches; from Daniel Smith, deceased, by deed, dated on or about the twenty first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, supposed to contain one rood and fourteen perches and a half perch of land; and also five perches and four tenths of a perch bought of Benjamin Swett, the younger, and wife, as will appear by their deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight; all which pieces of land lie on or near the same Island Creek, in the City of Burlington aforesaid. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow or land on Tanner's Run or Tan-House Run aforesaid, in the City of Burlington, formerly purchased by the same William Smith of Joseph Hollinshead, deceased, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.—Of eleven acres of land, or thereabouts, on or near Salem road, in the former town-bounds of the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Levi Murrell, and Wives, to the said William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six. Of fifty acres, or thereabouts, conveyed, amongst other lands, by Richard Wells and Hannah Hartesthorn, the younger, unto the same William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, joining or supposed to join on the last-mentioned piece of eleven acres. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow-ground, on the road leading south-westwardly out of the City of Burlington, bounded on the North by Meadow now belonging to Joseph Smith, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by John Hollinshead, of the City of Burlington, by deed, bearing date on or about the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. Of two roods and twenty-six perches of Meadow on or near the Canal, in the same City of Burlington, conveyed by Joseph Smith and Wife to the same William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. Of twelve acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, lying between the new road to Philadelphia and Dunks's ferry-road, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee, by John Hoskins and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in or near the City of Burlington. Of fourteen acres, or thereabouts, of Upland or Meadow adjoining on the sluice bank, in the City of Burlington, conveyed unto the said William Smith in fee, by Joseph Bloomfield and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. Of a piece of ground on the west side of Salem road, on Tanner's or Tan-House Run, containing or supposed to contain thirteen acres two roods and sixteen perches, conveyed by Mary Crispin and Samuel Crispin unto the said William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land, and buildings thereon erected, in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, conveyed unto the said William Smith in fee, by John Crosby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, now in the occupation of John Marlin. Of a piece of land, containing or supposed to contain fourteen acres one rood and fourteen perches of land, lying in the townships of Willingborough and Burlington, or one of them, and now in the tenure of John Kelly, purchased by the said William Smith of Henry Reeves and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. Of thirteen acres and one third of an acre of land, on the West side of Salem road, and within the supposed bounds of the City of Burlington, as it formerly extended, conveyed to the said William Smith in fee, by John Crosby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two. Of ten acres and twenty-six perches of land, or thereabouts, on the road to Rancocus bridge, in the township of Willingborough, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Edward Cathrell, by deed, dated on or about the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. Of a piece of ground in Willingborough aforesaid, containing or supposed to contain eight acres one rood and seven perches, conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Joseph Costil and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of one acre and thirty-seven perches, or thereabouts, surveyed to the said William Smith, and recorded in Book L. folio 15, in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, and adjoining to lands formerly of John Crosby, William Hewlings, and Isaac Hewlings. Of fifty acres of woodland, or thereabouts, at Lion Swamp, in the township of Willingborough, purchased by the same William Smith of Thomas Rodman, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. Of one hundred and sixteen acres, or thereabouts, of woodland, in the township of Willingborough aforesaid, and conveyed to the same William Smith in fee by Abel Pearson, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one. Of twenty-one acres of land, or thereabouts, adjoining to the last mentioned tract, purchased by the same William Smith of and from Richard Wells and Hannah Hartesthorne, junior, by deed, bearing date on or about the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, fronting on the river Delaware, and the buildings thereon erected, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-five acres and twenty-four perches, or thereabouts. And also twelve acres of Meadow-ground in the township of Burlington, conveyed to the said William Smith in fee by William Hewlings, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of another Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, adjoining to the last mentioned Plantation, in Willingborough and Burlington townships, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and seventy-four acres and a half acre of land, or thereabouts, fronting on Delaware river; and twenty-one acres two roods and eighteen perches of land in the limits of the town of Burlington, on the new road to Philadelphia, conveyed by Abner Rogers and wife to the said William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. A Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, in the same town or township of Burlington, called or known by the name of Winder's ferry, and opposite Minnicks's ferry on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, containing or supposed to contain one hundred and fifteen acres and seventy-seven perches of land, conveyed to said William Smith in fee, by Abraham Winner and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. Of two lots of ground on Wood or Church-street, in the City of Burlington, containing or supposed to contain two acres and one fourth of an acre, devised unto the same William Smith in fee by his father Richard Smith, who purchased the same lots from Abraham Brown, junior, and Benjamin Furnis. Of one acre and seven perches of land, or thereabouts, being a lot of land lying at the corner of High-street and York Bridge-street, in the City of Burlington, purchased by the said William Smith of Edmund Fagan and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, on which same lot a survey was made to the said William Smith, which is recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office in Burlington, in book K. folio 174. Of a lot containing or supposed to contain five eighths of an acre, or thereabouts, near the Point in the City of Burlington, between Pearl-street and Delaware river; surveyed to the said William Smith on or about the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, and recorded in the same Surveyor's Office at Burlington, in Book H. folio 372. And of a lot of two acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Upland, on Broad-street, in the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Wife to the same William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one. I have nominated and appointed MOSES KEMPTON, and AARON WILLS, of the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, and DANIEL SMITH of the city of Burlington, Commissioners, to divide the said Tracts of Land into equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are made to me, at my house in the City of Burlington, on the first day of March next, the said *Moses Kempton*, *Aaron Wells* and *Daniel Smith* will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said lands, pursuant to an Act, entituled, "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands held by Coparceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES KINSEY, Chief Justice.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS or small FARMS, in Northampton, Bucks county, situate between the farms of Richard Ledom and Henry Wynkoop, consisting of about twenty-one acres of clear land, and about nineteen of wood land, making in the whole near forty acres to each. Two of them front on the road from the Billet to Newtown; and the other two from Ledom's to Artilborough. The fertility of the soil, the excellence of the water, the lofty, dry, and healthy situation, together with the great plenty of all the necessaries of life, abounding on the neighbouring Farms, render those lots peculiarly inviting, either to the mechanic or gentlemen desirous of a healthy retreat in the country. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of

HENRY WYNKOOP.

January 16, 1794. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Newark, New-Castle County, on the first day of January, a negro man, named PRINCE, nigh twenty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, round shouldered, remarkable flat nose, short neck, wide teeth, knock knee'd, very talkative, whistles most excellent. Had on a whitish home-made coat and jacket, new cloth trowsers of a darkish colour---took with him one pair of olive-coloured trowsers, one pair of fustian do. a brown coat, half-worn, new shoes, a shirt of ten hundred linen, and some tow linen do. Said negro was working at the Roads all last Fall with Mr. Thomas Wallace, from Elkton towards Christiana-Bridge, and has lived with Mr. Samuel Whan this year past. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in goal; or brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges on delivery, from MARY STEEL.

January 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, a red COW, with a white face, and some white under her belly, about 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks, or she will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1794. * JOHN DYER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwynedd township, in the county of Montgomery, about the 20th of May last, a pied black and white COW, about six years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away PETER SPERRY.

Jan. 13, 1794. *

To be RENTED,

Or LETT to the Shares,

Naaman's-creek Plantation,

CONTAINING about two hundred and fifty acres, fifty acres of which are excellent meadow. There is every convenience on the premises that is necessary for a farm, and it is in complete order for grazing. Possession the 25th of March next. For terms, apply to

* THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 15, 1794. at Naaman's creek.

One Dollar Reward.

STRAYED away, last July, from the city herd, a brindle COW, about four years old, had a piece of narrow green binding round her horns; she has been frequently seen near the powder magazine. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Jan. 22, 1794. JOHN SHIELDS,

4w. No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Just Published, at No. 118, Market Street,

(Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

By MATHEW CAREY.

THIRD EDITION IMPROVED.

TO give a true account of the awful visitation we have so recently experienced, has been the object of the writer. He has used every endeavour to arrive at the truth. Still errors may have occurred in his publication; but he is confident there are but few. He, therefore, thus publicly solicits from his fellow citizens, a candid correction of any fact wrong stated, which shall be corrected in a postscript.

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Chap. XIV. Disorder fatal to the Doctors: to the Clergy: to filles de joie: to maid servants: to the poor: and in close streets.---Less destructive to the French, and to the Negroes.

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Chap. XVI. Desultory facts and reflections; a collection of scraps.

Chap. XVII. Another collection of scraps.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the well known FARM, at New-London Cross Roads, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Esq; deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale, by the subscribers, Executors to the last will of the abovenamed deceased.

This Farm is so well known, that it is unnecessary to describe it very particularly. It is distant from Christiana Bridge 15 miles, from Newport 16, from Lancaster about 30, from the Susquehannah 17, and from Kennet Square 10 miles, and is situated at the intersection of the roads leading from Lancaster to Newport, and from Philadelphia to the Susquehannah. There are on the said Farm, a large quantity of meadow, a considerable proportion whereof is watered, a large quantity of woodland, a good brick dwelling-house and kitchen, barn, stables, and other out houses, all of which are in tolerable repair, and under good cedar roof. It contains upwards of 400 acres, and may be readily divided into two convenient Farms. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

Cross Roads, December 20, 1793.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.